The New-York Times.

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THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

BAXTER RECOGNIZED AS GOVERNOR AND THE INSURGENTS ORDERED TO DISPERSE WITHIN TEN DAYS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The following is the President's proclamation relative to the Arkansas question, which has been telegraphed to Little Rock for the information of all concerned:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Certain turbulent and disorderly persons, pretending that Elisha Baxter, the present Executive of Arkansas, was not elected, have combined together with force and arms to resist his authority as such Executive, and other authorities of said State; and,

Whereas, Said Elisha Baxter has been declared duly elected by the General Assembly of said State, as provided in the Constitution thereof, and has for a long period been exercising the functions of said office, into which he was inducted according to the Constitution and laws of said State, and ought by its citizens be considered the lawful Executive thereof; and,

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, The said Elisha Baxter, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has heretofore made application to me to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, The General Assembly of said State convened in extra session at the capital thereof on the 11th inst., pursuant to a call made by said Elisha Baxter, and both Houses thereof have passed a joint resolution applying to me to protect the State against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection to the laws thereof it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

Whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective houses within a limited time; now therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command all turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within ten days from this date, and hereafter submit themselves to the lawful authority, to the said Executive, and the other consolidated authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens to uphold law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE ARKANSAS CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS—A CONTESTANT SAID TO BE BOUGHT OFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A new phase of Arkansas politics was brought to the attention of the House to-day by a petition from John M. Bradley, setting forth in specific statements, to which an oath is appended, the nature of a contract between himself and Wm. J. Hynes, by which the latter became possessed of his seat in the House. Bradley was the candidate of the Republican Party for Congressman at Large. Hynes was the candidate of the Brooks party. Bradley claims that Hynes was given a majority of the votes by fraudulent returns, and that he himself was really elected. He served regular notice of contest on Hynes, and Hynes responded and testimony was taken, the facts concerning which are set forth in the petition. The story of the trade between them is in the following language: "Your orator further states that said William J. Hynes did then and there confess to him, privately and confidentially, that the testimony which had been taken showed John M. Bradley was entitled to the seat in the Forty-third Congress, but stated he held the certificate of election from O. A. Hadley, as Governor, and would contend for the seat, well knowing that your orator, John M. Bradley, was a poor man, and had expended his last dollar in the canvass, and was without money to make the contest before Congress, and offered to pay your said orator, John M. Bradley, an amount of money to suppress the evidence and give up the contest. Your orator being poor and without a dollar in his pocket, and well knowing the difficulties of a contest, and the expenses accruing thereto, and having a large family to support, being pecuniarily exhausted by the campaign, agreed to take the sum of $5,000 from said Wm. J. Hynes. Said Hynes pleaded that he was poor and without money, and having the advantage of the certificate of election, could not pay so much. Your orator being compelled at the time to have money for the support of his family was compelled to agree to take the sum of $1,500, the said Wm. J. Hynes agreeing thereto, stating at the same time that he required your orator, John M. Bradley, to give him a written statement that he, Bradley, had abandoned the contest because there had been returned for said Hynes a majority of all the votes cast, stating as a reason that if it was found out that he obtained the seat by the payment of money it would vitiate his seat in Congress. The said Wm. J. Hynes then paid to your orator, John M. Bradley, in consideration of the written statement of the abandonment of the contest, the sum of $500 in United States currency out of his own hands into the hands of your orator, John M. Bradley, and in addition thereto agreed to pay as soon as he took his seat in the Forty-third Congress of the United States $500, and the other $500 when he drew his mileage, your orator, John M. Bradley, then asking him for his due bill for the same. Hynes replied that he was afraid to put himself on paper, but would pledge his soul's salvation for the payment of the money." The petition goes on to state that the testimony taken in the case was given up to Hynes. The petitioner would not have made this statement to Congress but for the refusal of Hynes to pay the additional $1,000. Bradley wrote a letter to Hynes dated about the 10th of last February asking for this money, and received the following reply:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1874.

Col. John M. Bradley, Warren, Ark.:

SIR—What I promised you I shall do as soon as I am able, consistent with prior obligations, and simply and solely because I have promised. I know of nothing you can do to hasten the matter, but I do not propose to advise you as it involves only your personal interest. Your obedient servant,

WM. J. HYNES.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Elections. While the testimony of a man who confesses to his own infamy may not be very convincing, it will doubtless lead to a thorough investigation.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION—PROBABLE BREAKING UP OF A CORRUPT RING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The decision of the President in the Arkansas matter meets with very general approval, though Senators Clayton and Dorsey are represented to be in a rage, and breathing forth threats. The Arkansas delegation, with the exception of Mr. Wilshire, are all in favor of Brooks, and they have begged the President to leave the case to the decision of the courts. All the facts about the election were well known to these Senators when Baxter was made Governor by the action of the Legislature at the beginning of his term. They favored Baxter then, and now desire to have Brooks put in his place. There must be some explanation of their action besides honesty in both instances. The popular belief is that Arkansas has been ever since the war in the clutches of a corrupt political combination, which the recognition of the Baxter Government by the President has broken up or given a heavy blow. The action of the Government is held to be based on sound legal principles, even if, as many allege, Brooks did really receive a majority of the votes honestly cast in the election two years ago.

THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK.

GREAT REJOICING—THE LATELY-DESERTED STREETS THRONGED WITH MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN—SHOPS REOPENING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 15.—Regular trains commenced running again on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad yesterday. Trains on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad have been, and now are, running through, unmolested by the political disturbances.

Two Baxter men fired into the State-house from the opposite side of the river at noon to-day. About 100 shots were returned from the State-house. No one was hurt.

As soon as the contents of the President's proclamation became known to-day, the wildest excitement prevailed, and never in the history of Little Rock was there such general rejoicing. Crowds of men, women, and children now throng the streets; stores are reopening; flags waving, and bands playing.

Brooks sent a communication to-night to Baxter, to arrange for disbanding the forces on both sides. Baxter referred the matter to his commanding officer, Gen. Newton.

THE QUESTION IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

VIEWS ENTERTAINED IN MEMPHIS—EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON THE ACTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 15.—The opinion of the Attorney General and the proclamation of President Grant in relation to the contest for the Governorship of Arkansas were received here, as well as in Little Rock, this evening. They give very general satisfaction, as it is the universal opinion that the disgraceful strife will now be ended. The Arkansas Legislature received the President's proclamation at 3 o'clock. The Baxter men were wild with joy. Neither of the contestants has as yet received official notification from Washington, but Baxter this evening issued a proclamation congratulating his supporters upon the victory of the National Government.

This morning there was a skirmish on the other side of the river, and a few shots were exchanged at the State-house. It is reported that one Baxter man was killed and two wounded. The streets are quiet to-night.

All through the South-west, the contest creates a very lively interest, and everywhere it seems to be the desire that a peaceful settlement should be had. It makes very little difference whether Brooks or Baxter succeeds, so long as the matter is settled and business resumed.

Ex-President Johnson, who speaks of the currency here to-morrow evening, said in conversation to-night that he was not at all surprised at the action of the President. Indeed, he could not see what other course was open to him than to act in accordance with the apparent wishes of the State Legislature. What was behind it was not his duty to decide. The Legislature was the highest legal power in the State. It had declared in favor of Baxter, and the President could not do less than recognize him.

The tracks of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad have been washed away between here and Madison, and communication between the two places is very irregular. Large numbers of commercial and other travelers are here waiting for an opportunity to get into Little Rock. A boat leaves for Madison to-morrow evening, and from that point the journey can be made by rail.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Attorney General has rendered the following opinion in the Arkansas case:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1874.

The President:

SIR: Elisha Baxter, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, having made due application for Executive aid to suppress an insurrection in that State, and Joseph Brooks, claiming also to be Governor of said State, having made a similar application, and these applications having been referred by you to me for an opinion as to which of these persons is the lawful Executive of the State, I have the honor to submit: That Baxter and Brooks were candidates for the office of Governor at a general election held in Arkansas on the 5th day of November, 1872. Section 19, of article 6, of the Constitution of the State provides that "the returns of every election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government by the returning officers, and directed to the presiding officer of the Senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish the same in the presence of the members there assembled. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have the highest and equal number of votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by joint vote of both Houses. Contested elections shall likewise be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly in such manner as is or may be provided by law."

Pursuant to this section the votes for Governor at the said election were counted, and Baxter was declared to be duly elected. Said section, as it will be noticed, after providing for a canvass of the votes, specially declares: "Contested elections shall likewise be determined

(Continued on Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

ECONOMY IN ORATORY.

RELATIVE TALKING POWERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE AND THE COST TO THE COUNTRY—THE GENEVA AWARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House has defeated the proposition to discontinue the printing in the *Congressional Record* of undelivered speeches. The Committee on Printing reported the Senate resolution forbidding the publication of any speech or part of a speech not actually delivered in either House of Congress, with an amendment which limited all speeches in either the Senate or House to one hour, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. It was evident that the purpose of this amendment was to kill the resolution. The printing of undelivered speeches is a privilege much esteemed by timid Congressmen, and by those who manufacture oratory solely for home consumption. Consequently, in order to kill the resolution without appearing to oppose economy in printing, the amendment was attached to the Senate resolution. It, of course, was not within the province of the House, under the Constitution, to prescribe any rules for the regulation of the Senate. The arguments in favor of the House amendment was that, inasmuch as the previous question does not operate in the Senate, Senators are accustomed to deliver speeches of very great length. The Congressional Printer has testified in this connection that, notwithstanding that the House is nearly four times as large as the Senate, the cost of printing the Senate proceedings, owing to the great length of the speeches, is very nearly equal to that of the House. The practice of printing speeches on leave is generally limited to the House, and the Representatives, in view of these facts, declined to change the rule. Mr. Cox, in the discussion of this question, endeavored to force into the body of his speech the "laughter" and "applause" which the Speaker has directed shall not appear in brackets in the *Record.*

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day decided to report their bill relative to the Geneva Award distribution as a substitute for the Senate bill. The House committee are confident of the passage of their own bill. Should it pass, the same dead-lock upon this question will result which occasioned the defeat of the Distribution bill last year. Committees of conference will of necessity be appointed, but the prospect would be hardly encouraging for any agreement between the two Houses.

THE JETTY SYSTEM IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Committee on Railways and Canals this morning heard further arguments from Capt. Eads relative to his jetty system for improving the mouth of the Mississippi. The committee, by a vote of 5 to 3, reported a bill in the main in accordance with Capt. Eads' plan. The House bill differs in some particulars from the bill on the same subject agreed to by the Senate Committee on Transportation.

PRINTING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS FOR SALE.

Senator Anthony to-day introduced from the Committee on Printing a very important bill concerning the printing of public documents, which involves the idea of printing only the number required for public use, and such additional number as shall be paid for. On each document is to be stamped, after the English style, the cost and rate of postage. The first section of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, That hereafter copies of the public documents published by order of Congress hereafter enumerated shall be so sold, and the regular official edition thereof shall be distributed for public and official use in the manner provided by this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer to publish for sale such additional numbers of each and every report, document, or book published by order of Congress, or of either House thereof, as may be fixed by the Joint Committee on Public Printing, including such number of copies as may be ordered and paid for in advance, under direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, each copy bearing on its title-page the cost price of the paper, press-work, and binding thereof, at which cost price it shall be sold by him, and also the rate of postage thereon, after the same shall have been properly wrapped for transportation by the mails; and that he shall employ an additional clerk at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, who shall have charge of the public documents thus published for sale or for distribution for public and official use, and shall keep detailed accounts of all public documents sold, and it shall also be the duty of the Congressional Printer to make monthly returns to the Treasury of the United States of all moneys received by him from the sale of public documents, and to embody in his annual report a detailed statement of such sales, with the number of books on hand; and it shall also be the duty of the Congressional Printer to cause to be published a list of all public documents printed for sale, with the prices thereof, and the cost of wrapping and postage thereon, once a month, for one year after they shall have been ready for delivery, in the official *Patent Office Gazette,* and during the sessions of Congress in the *Congressional Record.*

The remainder of the bill fixes with minuteness the number and disposition of the documents to be printed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONDITION OF MR. MELLISH.

Representative Mellish remains at the Government Insane Asylum, his condition, in the main being unimproved, although he is less violent in demeanor than when he first entered the institution. His brother who came on from New-York, and who visited the asylum yesterday at the suggestion of Dr. Nichols, did not see him, it being deemed best to keep him as quiet as possible.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday in the picker-room of the Hamilton Company's mill at Lowell, Mass., burned considerable cotton and damaged the machinery. The flames got into the main mill by running along on an oily belt. The assistance of the Fire Department was not called, but after a hard struggle the employes of the company extinguished the fire. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

Yesterday morning a building in Auburn, Me., owned by A. M. Pulsifer and occupied by A. E. Litchfield, machinist, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Pulsifer loses $2,200; insured for $1,500; Litchfield's loss is $9,000; insured for $5,000. The fire extended to an adjoining building, owned by Mr. Bennett, which was badly damaged. This building was occupied by M. Bemis, carriage-maker, and Mr. Proctor, painter, both of whom saved their stock.

THE HEALTH OF SENATOR FERRY, OF CONNECTICUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15.—I learn to-night that Senator Ferry, of this State, has reached his home in Norwalk, and that his friends give up all hope of his ever being able to return to his place in the Senate Chamber. He has suffered from a spinal difficulty for several years, though a few weeks ago it was thought his general health was improving. Before the Legislature met leading Democrats talked confidently of his resignation, and congratulated themselves that they would have two Senators to elect; and in that event both Eaton and Barnum, the representative reformers of the party in Connecticut—one being for protection and monopoly, and the other for free trade and State rights—would be chosen, and all personal differences settled. There is yet a strong belief in the minds of some Democrats that a vacancy will exist before the Legislature closes its session, but I am informed that while Mr. Ferry would resign were the Republicans in power, he will not now do so as long as there is any prospect of his recovering. He has five years to serve from the 4th of last March. The Democrats think it ungenerous in him not to give them a sure chance to name his successor, as they say he was elected by their votes, and with a quasi understanding that he was a Liberal Republican, and would act with them.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVERS IN THE INTERIOR ADVOCATED—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15.—The Committee on Transportation of the Agricultural Congress to-day reported a resolution declaring that, while recognizing the value of railroads and the necessity for their further extension, they deem the cost of transporting crude products of the field, forest, and mine so disproportionate to the cost of water carriage, as to render it the imperative duty of the United States to improve the rivers in the interior and connect them with the ocean by artificial water ways, giving the Mississippi Valley continuous water transit to the sea-board. Adopted unanimously.

A resolution that the Agricultural Congress believes it is within the power of the people to reform the corporate transportation system by the same agencies which created them, viz.: State legislation controlled by public opinion; and that "we oppose any legislation under the plea of regulating commerce between States, which interferes with the authority heretofore exercised by the State over railroads, entirely within or passing out of its borders," was adopted unanimously.

Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, was appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject of revising the Patent laws.

The Committee on Scientific Industrial Education reported, recommending that the Government appropriate one-half the net proceeds of the sale of public lands to the Agricultural Colleges organized under the act of 1862, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Tax on Tobacco recommended that the Government reduce the tax on tobacco to a uniform tax of twelve cents per pound, and that articles used in the manufacture of tobacco come duty free. Adopted.

Committees were appointed to present the various subjects to Congress.

Gen. Jackson was re-elected President and C. W. Greene Secretary amid enthusiasm. J. S. Grinnell was elected Vice President. Cincinnati was agreed upon as the next place of meeting. The citizens of Atlanta gave the Congress a complimentary drive to the fair ground.

C. W. Greene, Secretary, resigned, and George E. Morrow, Editor of the *Wisconsin Farmer,* was elected in his place.

The next meeting of the Congress will be held on the second Wednesday in September, 1875.

Adjourned *sine die.*

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 16—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high, but has fallen on the east, Atlantic coast; it is lowest in the lower lake region and has risen at stations west of the Mississippi River. The temperature has risen in the lower lake region and South Atlantic States; it has fallen in the Middle and New-England States, and is low in the North-west. Clear weather prevails in New-England, South Atlantic, and Eastern Gulf States, and in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley. Easterly to southerly winds and rain are reported from the Middle Atlantic coast and Lake Erie. Rain has prevailed in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and in Tennessee. The Missouri River has risen at Hermann. The Lower Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers have fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain, and easterly to southerly winds will prevail, with stationary to rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather, south to west winds, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 15.—Continued fine weather and the prospect for exciting sport attracted a large crowd on the Association Course to-day. The attendance of ladies was unusually large. The first race was the Citizens' Stake—for three-year olds, $50 each, play or pay; $250 added; two and one-eighth miles—for which there were eleven entries and six starters, namely: Pat Dolan, Excel, Big Fellow, Warrior, Aaron Pennington, and Lagrange. In the pools the horses sold about as follows: Pennington, $210; Excel, $146; Lagrange, $60; Big Fellow, $51, and the field, $15. The start was a good one, Excel and Pennington taking the lead and keeping close together throughout the race, the rest trailing from three to ten lengths behind. At the commencement of the last half mile there were two distinct races—Excel and Pennington, and, five lengths behind them, Big Fellow, Lagrange, and Pat Dolan running close together. As the horses approached the last quarter Big Fellow commenced gaining on the foremost horses, passing them on the home-stretch and winning the race with ease by a length.

The knowing ones were taken in to-day and are heavy losers.

McGrath's horse (Aaron Pennington) was thought by many to have lost the race in consequence of having an incompetent rider.

SUMMARY.

Colston's ch. c. Big Fellow, by War Dance	1
Harper's b. c. Excel, by Endorser	2
McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary	3
Salyer's br. c. Pat Dolan, by Planet	0
McIntyre's b. c. Warrior, by War Dance	0
Dixon & Wimmer's b. c. Lagrange, by Versailles	0

Time—3:50.

For the second race, a mile dash, the following is an average of the pools: McGilibon's ch. f., $40; Grimstead's b. f., $36; Buford's b. g., $24. Turfmen regarded the entries for this race as evenly matched. After some trouble in starting, the horses got off well together, Grimstead's b. f. taking the lead and gaining from the start, came in easy winner by ten lengths in advance of McGilibon's ch. f., Buford's b. g. being far behind.

SUMMARY.

Grimstead's b. f., by Gilroy	1
McGilibon's ch. f., by Asteroid	2
Buford's b. g., by Uncle Vic	3

Time—1:44.

CONDITION OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Signal Office reports that, during the past twenty-four hours, the Mississippi has risen slightly from St. Paul to St. Louis, except at La Crosse, where a fall of three inches is reported. From Cairo to Vicksburg it has fallen at all stations, except at Helena, where it has risen one inch. The fall at Cairo is thirty-one inches. At New-Orleans it remains unchanged, at two feet and a half below the highest reached this season. The Missouri has risen two inches at Omaha, fallen slightly from St. Joseph to Jefferson City, and risen thirteen inches at Hermann. The Ohio has continued falling throughout its entire course. The fall at Paducah is three feet and a half, at Evansville two feet, and at Cincinnati one foot and a half. The Red River has fallen seven inches at Shreveport, and the Cumberland fourteen at Nashville. The Alleghany and Monongahela have both fallen steadily but slowly. The rain-fall within the water-sheds for the same period is as follows: In the Mississippi, 5-100 of an inch at St. Paul, 13-100 at La Crosse, 26-100 at Davenport, 12-100 at Keokuk, 19-100 at St. Louis, 27-100 at Cairo, and 1-100 at Memphis. In the Missouri, 7-100 at Omaha, and 5-100 at Leavenworth. In the Arkansas, 3-100 at Fort Gibson. In the Cumberland, 30-100 at Nashville.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF AN UPPER CHAMBER—THE ELECTORAL AND MUNICIPAL BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris, in a letter to that journal published this morning, says the Duke De Broglie, French Minister of the Interior, will to-day present to the National Assembly a bill for the formation of an Upper Chamber.

"It is a curious fact," says the writer, "that the mere project presenting that measure was the real cause of the downfall of M. Thiers. In many respects the two projects differ, but their strange analogy consists in the fact that now, as under M. Thiers, the Government is resolved to organize a supreme power, meets the same adversaries, and is confronted by an irritated Right which will not allow it to effect that organization, and without which the Duke De Broglie is said to have declared that he will not remain in office."

As a compromise of the disputed question of priority of discussion of the Electoral law over the Municipal bill, the Right has proposed to the Government that it should declare the Electoral law applicable to the Municipal elections, and consent that the first reading of the Municipal bill should follow the first reading of the Electoral law. The result of this proposal is as yet unknown, but if no arrangement is made, the Government will adhere to its announced purpose of making the motion for the immediate discussion of the Electoral law a Cabinet question.

PRESENTATION AND REFERENCE OF THE PROJECT FOR A SECOND CHAMBER IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, May 15.—The hall of the National Assembly was crowded to-day in anticipation of an exciting session. Ex-President Thiers occupied his seat as a Delegate.

The Duke De Broglie introduced his project of law for the creation of a second Chamber, and read a ministerial report on the subject. The services of President MacMahon to his country are warmly praised, and the importance of strengthening his hands pointed out. Appealing to the members of the Assembly, the Ministers say: "You are unwilling to constitute a definitive republic. We do not ask you to bind your consciences. [Murmurs from the benches of the Left.] We advise you to continue the truce to partisanship for some years; but you must give the President means for the protection and reassurance of society and commerce." The report goes on to describe the new Chamber, which is to be called "The Grand Council," and the members of which are to receive no salary.

When the Duke De Broglie concluded the reading of the report there were renewed protests from the Left.

Amid a scene of wild excitement the bill was then read and referred to the Committee of Thirty.

No further business could be transacted, on account of the confusion in the Chamber, and the sitting was adjourned.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

PARIS, May 15.—The *Moniteur* reports that negotiations for the restoration of diplomatic relations between France and Mexico are approaching a successful conclusion. M. Outrey will be appointed Minister of France at the capital of Mexico so soon as the negotiations are completed.

NO COMPROMISE ON THE ELECTORAL LAW—PROSPECT OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE CABINET.

PARIS, May 15—Evening.—The extreme Right in the Assembly have rejected all proposals from the Cabinet for a compromise on the question of immediate debate on the Electoral law. The position of the Ministry is considered difficult.

LONDON, May 16—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Standard* says, if the Ministry is defeated, M. Buffet, the President of the Assembly, will probably be called upon by Marshal MacMahon to form a new Cabinet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA.

GLASGOW, May 15.—The steam-ship State of Georgia, which was reported yesterday as having been in collision while on her voyage from New-York to this place, was struck on her port quarter. Her plate was cut, a life-boat smashed, and her davits carried away. Otherwise she was not damaged. She is now in her berth, and will sail on the day announced for her departure.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IN CONNECTION WITH ERIE MATTERS.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons this evening the propriety of granting leave of absence to Capt. Tyler, one of the Railway Inspectors of the Board of Trade, who goes to America to examine into the affairs of the Erie Railway, was called in question. Speeches objecting to the action of the Government were made by Messrs. Goldsmid, Macdonald, and Shaw Lefevre.

Mr. Macdonald thought it derogatory to the national dignity to send out a Government officer to investigate what he termed "a bankrupt Transatlantic concern;" although it was satisfactory to know that the Erie Road was in good hands. Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, and Sir Stafford Northcote maintained that the permission given Capt. Tyler to absent himself from his duties was proper, and the subject was dropped.

THE CZAR.

HOSPITALITIES RECEIVED IN LONDON—PROCESSION FROM WINDSOR CASTLE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, May 15.—The Czar and party reached Buckingham Palace at noon from Windsor Castle. Immense crowds lined the route of the procession from Paddington Station to the palace. The Czar, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Duke of Edinburgh occupied one carriage, and Prince Arthur, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Edinburgh another. The latter was cheered vehemently, because it has been understood lately that there was some bitterness between her and the Princess of Wales in relation to the question of rank.

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

LONDON, May 16—5:30 A. M.—The Duchess of Sutherland gave a grand ball last night in honor of the Emperor of Russia. The Grand Duke Alexis and several members of the royal family of Great Britain were present. Among the American guests were Mr. Moran, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, and Gen. Sickles, late Minister to Spain, and lady.

SPAIN.

POLITICAL TENDENCIES OF THE NEW MINISTRY—THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

LONDON, May 15.—A letter to the *Times,* from Paris, says: "It is the impression here that the new Spanish Ministry will shortly exhibit Alfonsist tendencies. Unquestionably a large proportion of the better classes of Spaniards look forward to the enthronement of the Prince of Asturias as offering the best chance for the prosperity of Spain, despite the strong doubts existing whether he possesses the qualities fitting him for the duties of sovereign."

DON CARLOS' CHIEF OF STAFF.

BAYONNE, May 15.—Gen. Elio has retired from the position of Chief of Staff of Don Carlos, and has been succeeded by Gen. Dorregaray.

GEN. CONCHA PUSHING ON TO THE GUIPUZCOA VALLEY.

MADRID, May 15.—Gen. Concha is pushing forward to occupy the passes between Biscay and the Guipuzcoa Valley. Many of the inhabitants are leaving Bilbao. Don Carlos is at Tolosa with the main body of his forces.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, May 15.—The political situation in Madrid continues critical. The opposition press violently denounce the new Ministry. The large towns show signs of discontent.

New ambassadors have been appointed at Vienna, Lisbon, and Berlin.

The Government have issued a manifesto, of which Señor Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the author. They solicit the support of all sections of the Liberal Party; declare that they will only use their powers to repel unjustifiable aggression; pledge all their efforts to the extinction of Carlism, and promise to make known the true state of the Treasury, and to enforce strict integrity and rigid economy in the administration of the revenues.

RUSSIA.

THE ARREST OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

BERLIN, May 15.—A special dispatch is published in which no names are mentioned, but which leaves the inference that the Grand Duke Nicholas was arrested in consequence of certain diamonds.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ST. PETERSBURG SCANDAL.

BERLIN, May 15.—Additional information with regard to the arrest of a member of the Imperial family in St. Petersburg, shows that there was an error in the first dispatches as to the name of the person implicated. It was not the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar, but one of the Emperor's nephews of that name, who was arrested. All that is known of the cause of the arrest is contained in the following dispatch to the Augsburg *Gazette,* which mentions no names, and reduces the affair to a mere private scandal.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—An exalted personage in this city, having missed her diamonds, communicated the fact to the Police, who discovered that the perpetrator of the theft was her own son. Intelligence of the affair coming to the Emperor, he directed that legal proceedings should take their course, notwithstanding personal considerations. It seems that the diamonds were given by the Prince to a well-known French actress.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK GOING TO VARZIN.

BERLIN, May 15.—Prince Bismarck will leave Berlin to-morrow for his estate at Varzin.

KHOKAN.

DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY, AND EXECUTION OF SIXTEEN CONSPIRATORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Intelligence has been received here that a conspiracy was lately discovered at Khokan, and that sixteen of the persons engaged therein executed.

The object of the conspirators is not stated.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

CHESTER SPRING MEETING—LAST DAY—THE GREAT CHESHIRE STAKES WON BY ANDRED.

LONDON, May 15.—This was the last day of the Chester meeting. The great Cheshire Stakes were won by Andred. Cambuslang won the second money. The Tester came in third. The last betting was 3 to 1 against Andred, 10 to 1 against Cambuslang, and 12 to 1 against The Tester. The following is a summary of the race:

The Great Cheshire Stakes, a handicap of 15 sovereigns each; 10 sovereigns forfeit, unless declared; with 500 sovereigns added by the grand-stand proprietor; for three-year olds and upward; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; new Grosvenor Course; nearly one mile and a quarter; seventy-two subscribers:

Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Andred, by Blair Athol, out of Woodcraft, 4 years old	1
Mr. Johnstone's b. c. Cambuslang, by Cambuscan, out of Hepatica, 4 years old	2
Mr. J. Dover's blk. c. The Tester, by Saccharometa, out of Lady Abbess, by Surplice, 4 years old	3

THE GUATEMALA OUTRAGE.

FULL REPARATION AND INDEMNITY OFFERED GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 15.—Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Government of Guatemala had offered full indemnity and reparation for the outrage on Vice Consul Magee.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

THE TREATY FOR A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 15.—In the treaty for the establishment of a British protectorate over the Fiji Islands it is stipulated that Great Britain shall assume all financial liabilities; pay the King $15,000 per annum, with other pensions to various native chiefs; recognize the ruling chief as owner of the lands, which are to be open to settlement by foreigners within a year.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 15.—A committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have selected Easton, Penn., as the place for the next exhibition, which is to be held from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, inclusive.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night the four-story building corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street fell to the ground. The building was owned by William Maack, proprietor of the Boulevard Brewery, who sustained a loss of $50,000 on stock and building. No lives were lost.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

POSSIBLE FATE OF THE SENATE BILL.

WHAT THE HOUSE CAN DO WITH IT—THE INFLATIONISTS AS A PARTY—DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ACTING TOGETHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—There is excellent reason to believe that the Finance bill as modified by the inflationists in the Senate, if passed by the House, will meet with the same reception at the White House that was given the former bill. The President is reported as speaking of the measure reported by the Finance Committee in such terms as would indicate that its provisions contained all the concession that he feels it consistent with his duty to make. While it is not known that he has told anybody whether he would or would not sign the committee bill, or whether he would veto the bill as passed, his views have been so freely expressed as to leave no room to doubt that he would probably sign the bill as reported, but will not sign the bill which has passed. As Mr. Thurman said, in the Senate yesterday, there is probably no man who believes the bill as amended can become a law. The bill is now on the Speaker's table in the House. It will be taken up for action the first of the week. The House can concur with the Senate, it can ask for a conference committee, or it can refer the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee. Some of the inflationists in the House are reported as being dissatisfied because the bill does not go far enough, and they wish to amend it to make it still more an inflation measure than as it comes from the Senate. Generally considered, however, the temper of the House is more reasonable and more favorable to compromise than the temper of the Senate, and those men who desire to secure legislation will be willing to have such amendments made as will be likely to secure for the bill the approval of the President.

The inflationists of the Senate have conceded nothing whatever. They unite, in their conferences and caucuses, Democrats and Republicans, and act as though they already considered themselves a harmonious political organization. The hard-money men had been led to suppose that the principal features of the bill reported would be accepted by the inflationists, and were surprised to find that, seemingly by preconcerted agreement, the inflationists again acted together to arrange the bill according to their own liking. The final result is in just as much doubt as it was before any action whatever had been taken on financial propositions, except so far as the doubt about inflation was settled by the President's veto.

THE BILL TO BE TAKEN UP BY THE BANKING COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency will to-morrow consider the Senate Financial bill.

WESTON'S WALK.

HE HAS ONLY MADE THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MILES IN FIVE DAYS—HE CANNOT ACCOMPLISH THE FEAT.

Weston's great attempt is certain to be a failure. At midnight last evening he had accomplished only 368 miles of the 500, and he was then very much exhausted. That he could succeed in making the remaining 132 miles in twenty-four hours was admitted on all sides to be outside the bounds of possibility. Various reasons are assigned for his failure, but there can be little doubt that it is chiefly attributable to the exhaustion resulting from the extraordinary exertions on the first day, when he made 115 miles, and which rendered him unable to make even average good time on the two succeeding days.

The following table shows the distance and time made yesterday up to midnight:

Time.			Miles.	Total distance.	Time.			Miles.	Total distance.
H.	M.	S.			H.	M.	S.		
5	00	43	..	....	2	28	53	35	338
6	17	42	5	308	3	40	47	40	343
7	39	57	10	313	5	15	33	45	348
9	49	34	15	318	5	58	30	48	351
10	49	35	20	323	8	41	45	53	356
11	51	27	25	328	9	45	49	58	361
1	12	17	30	333	11	55	49	65	368

He rested twice during the day, at 7:39:57s., when he partook of breakfast, and again at 5:58:30, when he took dinner. At midnight he was examined by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia. They reported that, on the whole, his physical condition was good. They stated, however, that his mind seemed to be perturbed by the anticipation of failure. His pulse was at 84. The interest of the public in the performance continued unabated, and the Rink was crowded with visitors all day.

BILLIARDS.

MATCH BETWEEN MAURICE DALY AND CYRILLE DION—THE LATTER THE WINNER.

The billiard match between Maurice Daly and Cyrille Dion for $2,000 a side was played at Tammany Hall last evening. The attendance was small. Daly won the lead. He failed to score in all his first three innings. In his fourth he made 11 points. At the end of the fourth inning Dion had scored 21. The playing was poor till the ninth inning, when Daly made a run of 24. In his tenth inning he scored 13, the game at that time standing 51 to 43 in favor of Daly. The game then became close and interesting. In the twenty-fourth inning Daly made a run of 23 points, passing his first hundred. Dion passed his first hundred in the twenty-second inning with a run of 7. At the end of the twenty-fourth inning the game was 118 to 104 in favor of Daly. The only double numbers made by Daly between this and the forty-second inning was 11 in the thirty-fifth, while Dion made runs of 16, 28, 30, and 11, the game at the end of the inning being 183 to 268 in favor of Dion. In the forty-third inning Daly, by some magnificent play, made a run of 94, when the balls froze. The game then stood 277 to 268 in favor of Daly. In the forty-fourth inning Daly scored 21 points and Dion 46, the latter passing the third hundred. Daly then took the cue and ran 16. An intermission then took place, the game standing at 314 each. After the recess Dion made 5 points. In the forty-eighth inning Daly went ahead with a run of 29—the game at the end of the inning being 357 to 339. Playing was dull from this until the fifty-ninth inning, when Daly ran 38, passing his fourth hundred. In the seventy-second inning Daly made a run of thirty-eight, the game being then 578 to 597, in Dion's favor. In the next inning he made a draw shot which was disputed, and both players agreed to lead off for next play. Dion won, and ran out the game.

RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Last night Mr. Matthew Gage, of Philadelphia, complained to Capt. Byrnes, at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, that he had been plundered out of $86 in gold and $20 in currency in the faro bank at No. 856 Broadway. Capt. Byrnes and Detectives Henderson and Slavin arrested Joseph Tilden, the proprietor of the game, and George H. Hart of No. 16 East Sixteenth street, who claimed to be a lawyer, and a colored servant named Daniel Washington, of No. 200 Greene street. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL TRADE.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 15.—The coal shipments from Pictou mines are dull this season in consequence of the long blockade of ice in the St. Lawrence. All the companies in the Pictou District have large stocks of coal on the banks.

IRISH HOME RULE.

HOME RULERS AT WORK—PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 2, 1874.

"First blood" for Home Rule! The Home Rulers are now hard at work, and last night they scored a hit against the Government. This is the first defeat which Mr. Disraeli has sustained, and it is, on several grounds, highly significant. The Home Rulers may be contemptible enough in their way, but their capacity for mischief is considerable. Irish patriots of to-day naturally resent Mr. Froude's picture of the conduct of Irish patriots of a former period. After a certain lapse of time all events become more or less obscure, and supply matter for controversy. What is known, however, of the modern patriots does not admit of dispute; and their conduct wofully resembles that attributed to their predecessors. The defeat of the Government last night is only one of the incidents of the week, and they should be viewed together in order that the spirit and tactics of the Home Rulers may be fully understood.

ORIGIN OF THE AGITATION.

I need hardly repeat what I have before said of the origin of this agitation. The Irish priesthood were seriously alarmed by the apparition of Fenianism, but they were shrewd enough to observe its influence on English policy. They have now devised a form of Fenianism which keeps for the present on the safe side of the law, which is directly under their control, and which is intended not only to forestall any resurrection of the original Fenians, but to utilize the fear which they inspired in England for purely Roman Catholic purposes. Some of the Home Rulers are the dupes, some are the conscious agents of the Ultramontane hierarchy, who, holding back themselves, pull the strings of the puppets on the parliamentary stage. The object of the Home Rulers, acting under this direction in the House of Commons, is to foment dissensions between the two countries, and to get up impracticable motions, the rejection of which can be made the means of inflaming and exasperating the chronic discontent of their countrymen. Cardinal Cullen and the higher clergy are probably aware of the hopelessness of seeking a legislative independence for Ireland, but they think they can worry and frighten the Government into falling back on the plan, which Mr. Gladstone and some other statesmen have from time to time tried, of governing Ireland through the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Butt's motion in favor of Home Rule was couched in a form which rendered its defeat inevitable. On Tuesday night another wild proposal was brought forward. Mr. Blennerhassett moved a resolution in favor of the purchase of the Irish railways by the Government.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF IRISH RAILWAYS.

The state of the case is simply this. The Irish railway system is cut up into a large number of small lines, each, of course, with a Chairman, Board of Directors, Manager, Engineer, and other officials of its own. The consequence is an absurd multiplication of officials, and superfluous expenditure on the one hand and the paralysis of united action on the other hand. Each company has its own little bit of line, and works it in its own way. The fare for passengers and charges for goods are exorbitant, and to some extent prohibitory, and the service is extremely inefficient. The mismanagement of the railways and the wasteful expenditure on them are aggravated by universal jobbery. Under these circumstances it is not difficult to understand the melancholy condition into which these speculations have fallen. The people who have killed, or nearly killed, the goose, and have now come pretty nearly to the end of their golden eggs, are anxious that the Government should buy the carcase at the price of a living bird. And not only this, but if the bird, by great pains and a heavy expenditure, can be resuscitated, the Government is further expected to sell the eggs very cheaply for the benefit of Ireland. In other words, the Government is asked to buy up the railways at an increase of fifteen per cent. on their actual value, many of them being bankrupt and losing concerns; to give handsome compensation to the incompetent and dishonest crew who have hitherto been squeezing a living out of them; to spend vast sums in putting the lines into decent working order, and then to carry passengers and goods for next to nothing. For some time past the shares have been going up in expectation that the Government, under political pressure, would be driven to commit this stupendous folly. Mr. Gladstone had once given some rash encouragement to the idea, and if he had remained in office there is no saying what might have happened. On Tuesday, however, the present and the late Irish Secretaries—Sir M. Beach and the Marquis of Hartington—were found to be in perfect accord on this subject; and Irish members were advised to give up running after a vain shadow. Most of them were wise enough to see that the project was as hopeless as it was absurd, and one Irish member, Mr. Conolly, had the spirit to denounce it as "a gigantic job," of which, as an Irishman, he was utterly ashamed. The Home Rulers, however, stood firm, and with the help of some half a dozen allies made up a minority of 59. The majority against them was decisive enough—235. An English member had observed that there would be no difficulty about buying the railways if it were part of the bargain that Ireland should then be content, but the tone of the debate pointed in a contrary direction.

AN INCIDENT.

Just as the Speaker was putting the question a tremendous brogue was heard from an obscure corner of the House. All eyes were turned in that direction. The voice came from Major O'Gorman, the Home Rule member for Waterford, who proved his consistency by repudiating even English gold. He is a huge mountain of a man, and his rich, oily accents gave emphasis to his words. He said he need not change his sex and become a Cassandra in order to prophesy that, if Irish railways were made over to the English Government, every Irishman now employed on them would be displaced by Englishmen and told to "go to hell or Connaught." This startled the Speaker, who told the Major that such language was not parliamentary. The Major, however, insisted that it was a well-known historical phrase, which it certainly is, and that, in any case, it was not so bad as Mr. Smollett calling Mr. Gladstone a "trickster." Not long ago the Speaker challenged Mr. Bernal Osborne for quoting Sheridan's "damned good-natured friend."

IRISH FISHERIES.

The next thing was a motion about the Irish fisheries, and the Home Rulers had especial reasons for making talk about this. It stood for last night, along with another Irish question, and after it came Mr. Newdegate's bill for placing monastic and conventual institutions under official inspection and control. To make talk would at least oblige Mr. Newdegate to postpone his bill for some time, even if it had no other effect. It was, therefore, foreseen that last night would be a great Irish field night, but it was hastily supposed that only blank cartridge would be fired. It was left to Mr. Synan to bring up the old-established Irish grievance—the decayed condition of the sea-coast fisheries. The Dutch fisheries, he said, produced £3,000,000 a year, and the Irish sea-board was three times the length of Holland; yet Ireland, instead of doing a large trade in fish, had actually become an importer of fish. He complained that Scotland enjoyed a bounty for the encouragement of fishermen, while Irish fisheries were neglected, and he moved a resolution to the effect that the decay of the Irish fisheries imperatively called for the immediate attention of the Government, and demanded the application of the remedies—that is, loans—recommended by various royal companies and Parliamentary committees, and that the House pledge itself to support any well-considered measure on the subject. It was pointed out by various Scotch members that the supposed bounty to Scotch fishermen was, in fact, a tax on Scotch herrings. A charge is made for branding the barrels of herrings, and this yields a profit to the Government after all expenses are paid. It was added that the Scotch did not care how soon the brand was abolished. To this the Irish member replied that, at any rate, the Scotch fisheries had formerly been supported by grants; but Dr. Lyon Playfair explained that the grants had been withdrawn, except to a trivial amount, because they had been found to do harm instead of good. A searching inquiry had shown that the less the Government did for the fisheries, the more they prospered. Sir M. Beach, the Irish Secretary, remarked that it was odd that the Irish could not catch fish in their own waters, when it was worth the while of English, Scotch, and even French fishermen to cross over and catch them. The mackerel fishery at Kinsale, which sometimes yields £75,000 a week while it lasts, is chiefly carried on by Englishmen, Manxmen, (from the Isle of Man,) Frenchmen, and the steamers which convey the fish to England are supplied by the enterprise of English merchants. This would seem to show that what is wanted was not a State subsidy, but more enterprise on the part of the Irish themselves. There can be no doubt that this is the obvious common sense of the matter, but to flaunt common sense in the face of an Irishman, and above all a Home Rule Irishman, is like waving a red cloth before the eyes of a short-tempered bull. One Irish member soberly proposed that a staff of instructors should be appointed by the Government "to teach the best methods of catching and curing fish"—so that the Irish are, according to this view, so helpless in their imbecility that they cannot put a bit of bait on a hook and catch a herring without the assistance of a college of professors of fishing.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT AT WORK.

An amusing illustration of the mode in which the old Irish Parliament dealt with such questions was incidentally brought out. It seems that it first granted a bounty to encourage the exportation of fish, but, on pressure being exerted by a merchant interested in the foreign trade, it also gave bounties for the importation of fish. The consequence was that in the course of some ten years £21,000 were granted for importing and £4,000 for exporting fish. When bounties were given for curing fish, Irish patriots used to import barrels of fish ready cured from Scotland, and receive the bounty for them. These exposures of Hibernian eccentricities drove the Home Rulers mad with rage and vexation, and even more moderate Irishmen began to be infected. To refer to such things was resented as a mockery of a sensitive and oppressed people; and it soon become evident that mischief was brewing. The Irish Secretary had proposed, by way of compromise and conciliation, that an old fund for the relief of Irish distress, amounting to £38,000, should be applied experimentally to the encouragement of the fisheries in the shape of small loans to the fishermen. Mr. Butt indignantly rejected this offer, as only the interest of the money could be used. The short question, he said, before the Government was, whether they would place £20,000 at once at the disposal of some person who would make advances to the fishermen? The Marquis of Hartington, late Irish Secretary, warmly supported his successor, and said he had gone as far as it would be safe to go. But it was all to no purpose. The House was very thin. Most of the English and Scotch members had gone away. The Irish members were excited by the ridicule which had been thrown on the national character, and by the scent of a patriotic job. Revenge on the Government and £20,000 for Irish fishermen might apparently be obtained at a single blow, and the temptation was irresistible. When a division was called, the Government found itself in a minority of two. The Irish are not yet, however, sure of their booty, for the decision may be reversed in a full House when the question is again brought forward.

IRISH SEDITION.

There was a lull for a short time while a dull education question, which only concerned England, was being discussed. The Home Rulers adjourned to celebrate their triumph in the national manner, and returned, after an hour or so, in excellent spirits for another charge. Under the Coercion act, which was passed by Mr. Gladstone's Government, with the general concurrence of Irish members, the Lord Justices of Ireland have power to warn any newspaper for using seditious language. If this warning is disregarded, and the offense repeated, the Government can suspend the publication of the paper, and seize the printers' stock of types and presses. The other day the first warning of this kind, under the present Government, was given. The *Flag of Ireland*—a Dublin paper—which represents the Fenian side of the Home Rule agitation, had published a violent article, in which the Queen was spoken of as "a foreign woman who held possession of the country against the will of the people." Another article demonstrated "the desperate hopelessness of obtaining" Home Rule "by peaceful means," and referred encouragingly to the Fenian rebellion. These were not isolated or exceptional passages. The whole tone of the publication was provocative of disorder, and it was growing continually more reckless and dangerous in its language. During the Ashantee war it gloried in the losses inflicted on the British troops, and wished the Ashantees "more power to their elbows." When the Queen was ferociously attacked in a way which suggested open rebellion, the Government thought it time to interfere, and so a warning was given. The proprietor of the *Flag of Ireland* is none the worse for this warning. It does not touch in any way either his pocket or his journal, which is published as before. It is only a notice intended to save him from the consequences of continuing to use seditious and treasonable language. This subject was seized upon by the Home Rulers as a ground upon which to attack the Government. They profess to be the most loyal and devoted subjects of the Queen, and yet they think it desirable that the popular literature of their country, addressed to an ignorant and excitable people, should be conducted in the tone of this scandalous and indignant print. Of course they say they do not sympathize with the opinions expressed, and put their protest on the ground of constitutional liberty. The spirit which animates them is, however, very thinly disguised. They drew the moral that the Irish were being taught that it was useless to employ constitutional means to effect their objects. Mr. Butt said plainly that the exasperation of Ireland would render it impossible to maintain peace and tranquillity in the country. Mr. Roynane candidly admitted that disaffection and sedition existed in Ireland, and remarked significantly that, "concessions were only granted when sedition threatened civil war." The Irish Secretary, in a temperate speech, justified the course which had been pursued. He boldly met a member who had demanded the same laws in Ireland as in England, by pointing out that the circumstances of the two countries were very different, and that seditious literature had a dangerous effect in such an atmosphere as that of Ireland, while it was harmless in England. Mr. Gregory, an English country member, at the end of the discussion stated what every Irishman who heard him must have known to be true, that the general tranquillity of Ireland at the present moment is due solely to the Coercion act, and that if the Government attempted to withdraw the act from the proclaimed districts a protest would come up from every one charged with the preservation of order.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.

Under the recent Land act the Irish tenant has obtained the utmost that could be claimed for him, short of absolute possession of the soil. Yet within a few days these two stories reach us from Ireland: At Nenagh there has been a riot in consequence of a dispute between two brothers Hogan respecting the possession of a farm. One of the brothers had lent £100 on mortgage to the other, and had since entered into possession of the lands. He was going with some men to till them, when he was met by two brothers, his sister, and some other members of his family, armed with shovels and pitchforks. A fight ensued, in which a woman was almost killed; and the Constabulary then arrived to disperse the bloodthirsty crowd. The other incident is thus described in this morning's papers: Two tenants in Queens County held between them some twenty-three acres from year to year at a low rent, which had been reduced in their favor, from Mr. Whiteford. On Mr. Whiteford's death their tenancies expired, as they were well aware. The property was then sold in Landed Estates Court, and was bought by Whiteford's youngest daughter, who wished to have the old family house and a little land around it. Offers of compensation were made to the two tenants to move, but they refused all terms. Notices to quit were twice served on them, but were disregarded. A decree of ejectment was then obtained, with heavy compensation to the tenants, which the lawyers thought might be disputed on appeal, but which Miss Whiteford preferred to pay. The tenants, however, wanted revenge as well as compensation. The other day a brother of Miss Whiteford was fired at across a wall which separates the yard of the farm from the road. Miss Whiteford, rushing out, could hear "the shouts of the assassin's confederates, who watched his movements with sympathy and waited for the result." The Whitefords, it should be mentioned, had been denounced from the altar.

J. H. F.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Acting Mayor Vance officiated yesterday in marrying a young couple in the City Hall.... Mayor Havemeyer is expected to resume his official duties to-day.... The Permit Bureau is still in operation. Two hundred permits were recently granted.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 15.

SENATE.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, presented a memorial of colored people of Georgia complaining of the unfair distribution of arms to military organizations, which they claim is in violation of act of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE SENATE FLAG AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to take such action as will secure, if possible, the return to the Senate of the flag manufactured of California silk, heretofore presented to the Senate, but loaned for exhibition at the Vienna Exposition.

A BUREAU OF INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Internal Commerce to be attached to the Treasury Department, and be under the direction of a Commissioner of Internal Commerce, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The duties of the bureau shall be to gather, collate, and annually report to Congress statistics and facts relating to commerce among the States, and especially to railroads and their charges, management, and other details. The bill provides that it shall be obligatory on all corporations to make annual reports to said bureau, giving information in detail in these and cognate subjects.

OAKLAND HARBOR, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of Oakland Harbor, California, according to the plan reported by the Government engineers. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the vote by which the bill amendatory of the act of Aug. 18, 1856, to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States was indefinitely postponed a few days since, be reconsidered, and that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce. Agreed to. [This is the bill forbidding the absence of certain consular officers from their post of duty for more than ten days, and also forbidding them to correspond in regard to the public affairs of any foreign Government, or accept favor or title.]

ARKANSAS.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, called up a resolution submitted by him a few days ago, calling upon the President for copies of the correspondence relative to the trouble in that State, which was amended so as to provide for the transmission of that which has taken place since. Copies were sent to the House, and it was then passed.

SOLDIERS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported favorably on the House joint resolution providing that, in all cases under civil service examinations for positions under the Government, when a disabled United States soldier, his wife, or the widow of deceased soldier dying of wounds or diseases contracted in line of duty, or his orphan child, shall pass such examination at the standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have precedence for appointment to any existing vacancy. Placed on the calendar.

SALE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents, and to regulate the distribution of the regular edition thereof, which was placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at the earliest opportunity.

DEBATE ON THE QUESTION BEFORE THE SENATE.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from the Committee on Rules, reported with amendment the rule recently submitted by Mr. Edmunds, declaring that debate shall be germane to the question before the Senate at the time, and it was laid over.

THE PRESIDIO RESERVATION.

Mr. HAGER, of California, moved to take up the bill authorizing the City and County of San Francisco to use the Presidio Reservation as a park and highway, but objection being made by Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Hager gave notice that he would call up the bill on Tuesday next.

A MILITARY PRISON.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, called up the House bill amendatory of the act to provide for the establishment of a military prison, and for its government, which was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills from the Committee on Claims, and the following were passed:

The Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Louisa H. Hasell.

The Senate bill for the relief of Caroline M. Purviance and Francis Wyeth.

The House bill for the relief of John S. Watson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Senate bill referring the petition and papers in the case of Robt. M. and Stephen A. Douglas, in so far as the same relate to cotton seized, to the Court of Claims.

The Senate bill for the relief of Bigler, Young & Co.

The Senate bill referring the claim of the owners of the schooner Ada A. Andrews to the Court of Claims.

The Senate bill for the relief of the Trustees of the German Evangelical Church at Martinsburg, West Va.

The House bill for the relief of Martin Hoff, Casper Docar, and Geo. Gebhart, of St. Louis, Mo.

The House bill for the relief of W. A. Saylor, of Bryan, Texas.

The House bill for the relief of P. Hornbrook.

The Senate bill for the relief of Samuel S. Potter.

The House bill for the relief of Rev. George Morrison.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that on Monday the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen) would ask the Senate to resume the consideration of the Civil Rights bill and dispose of it before taking up any other measure.

A COTTON CLAIM.

The Senate bill for the relief of Hiram W. Love was discussed at some length. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Love $5,000 in full of all claim and demand against the United States for damages growing out of the destruction by the military forces of the United States, in 1864, of the crop of cotton growing on his premises in Desha County, Arkansas, leased by him from the United States.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the bill so as to appropriate $20,000 instead of $5,000.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to recommit the bill.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration on Monday. Placed on the calendar.

Pending discussion on the bill for the relief of Mr. Love, at 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, after which the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ECONOMY IN SPEECH-MAKING.

Mr. DONNAN, of Iowa, from the Committee on Printing, reported back with an amendment the Senate joint resolution prohibiting the publication in the *Congressional Record* of speeches or parts of speeches not actually delivered. The amendment of the committee is to add to it as follows: "Nor shall it be lawful for any member of either House of Congress to speak longer than one hour on any question, any agreement or consent to the contrary notwithstanding." He remarked that if the original resolution was in the interest of economy, Congress should go a step further, and provide that members who speak two or three or four hours should be at least compelled to so compact their remarks as to bring them within the limit of an hour. That would be a good means of economizing.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, intimated that each House had by the Constitution control of its own rules.

Mr. DONNAN admitted that, but found in the arrangement as to the printing of extra copies of documents a precedent for having the rules of both Houses controlled by a joint resolution.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, a member of the Committee on Printing, advocated the amendment, but said that even if adopted he would vote against the resolution.

Mr. COX, of New-York, said he never believed in the previous question or in the one-hour rule. All that matter might safely be left in charge of the Speaker, who always ruled correctly. Recently, at the instance of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. G. F. Hoar,) the Speaker had taken command of the *Congressional Record*, and ruled that no note should be made by the reporters of such things as "laughter," "sensation," "applause on the floor," or "applause in the galleries." If the Speaker could do that why could he not also limit the length of reports? The reports of the French and English and other parliamentary bodies recorded everything that transpired, so that all the people might know whether their representatives were decorous or indecorous. He hoped that the Speaker would retrace his steps in order that simple-hearted members of Congress, who sometimes tried to enliven the proceedings by something vivacious, might have the chance to be heard or read by the people. There were some members who

"Wisely rest content with sober sense,
Nor make to dangerous wit a vain pretense."

He was one of those close, common-sense business members. [Laughter.] He believed in what was ordinarily called "gumption;" but he did not want these gay and festive members, like the gentleman from Massachusetts, (G. F. Hoar,) to be so reported as not to be known by the people.

The Speaker remarked that the *Congressional Record* was instituted to contain the proceedings of Congress, and that applause, being forbidden by the rules, was not within the limits of the proceedings. Therefore he had ordered the reporters to conform to the rules. If the gentleman (Cox) was aggrieved by it, or if his speeches were shortened by it, the Chair regretted it.

Mr. COX suggested that the Speaker should do as was done in the Spanish Cortes and French and Italian Parliaments, bring in a bill and use it to repress disorder; but he added that at times it would be necessary to use a fire-alarm bell.

Mr. ELDREDGE hinted that there was always a good deal of ding-dong in the House.

Mr. COX retorted that nobody made such an in[illegible] census.

After further discussion in the same vein, Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing an application by Norman Wiard for a patent for the invention of a safety attachment to steam boilers. After considerable discussion, in which a strong opposition to the bill was made by Mr. Hale, of New-York, the bill was passed—yeas 106, nays 96.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fort, of Illinois, in the chair, on the private calendar. The following private bills were reported and passed: For the relief of the owners of the steamer Clara Dolson; of the heir-at-law of William C. Brashear, an officer of the Texas navy; of William B. Thomas, late Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; of Joseph Montania, of Beck and Wirth; of Margaret E. West, and of Edgar L. Spencer.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of international arbitration.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

WORK AT THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

Business along that section of South street occupied by shipwrights and dry dock companies continues dull. There have been few steamers in dock this week, most of the craft under repair being barks and schooners in the West India and coasting trade.

The Screw Dock Company, Pier No. 40 East River, have had in dock the schooner Hannah Coomer, 100 tons, painted; pilot-boat James Gordon Bennett, painted; bark Media, 352 tons, (German trade,) patched; schooner Sunny Shower, calked and painted; bark Grenada, 395 tons, metaled; pilot-boat Pet, painted; pilot-boat Caprice, cleaned; propellor Blanch Page, rebuilding; propellor Babcock, general repairs; schooner N. W. Smith, 389 tons, miscellaneous repairs and calking.

C. & R. Poillon, shipwrights, No. 224 South street, report work on the following vessels: Bark Abby Bacon, 473 tons, Mediterranean trade, new deck, new keelsons, new hatches, and general refitting; schooner Marcia Reynolds, 297 tons, West India trade, remetaled, recalked, and refastened; propeller Blanch Page, new timbered, &c.; schooner Franklin, 294 tons, coasting trade, new keelsons, miscellaneous repairs, &c.; bark Atlantic, 309 tons, West India trade, new spars, deck calked, and general repairs; bark Ibis, 453 tons, Galveston, Texas, trade, new spars, calking, &c.; brig Favorita, 153 tons, for Barbados, new spars.

The Balance Dry Dock Company, No. 241 South street, have had on dock the bark James S. Stone, 710 tons, East India trade, stripped, calked, and remetaled; Ship Emerald Isle, 1,696 tons, European grain-carrying trade, patched; ship Charger, (new,) 1,600 tons, for California, suit of metal; ferry-boat Fulton, 600 tons, painting bottom.

Hall & Cornish, shipwrights, No. 256 South street, have completed work on the bark Grenada, 480 tons, Galveston, Texas, trade, first suit of metal, calking, and general repairs; ship Suliot stripped, calked, and remetaled.

Rosevelt & Griffiths, shipwrights, No. 253 South street, had under repair the ship Corsica, 1,336 tons, California trade, surveys, completed, seven courses of copper and new gang rigging; ship Old Dominion, 690 tons, Manila trade, under survey and repairs; ship St. John, 1,885 tons, California trade, completed repairs; ship Vigilante, 909 tons; under repairs; bark Henry Flitner, 381 tons, stripped, calked, coppered, opened for examination, and general repairs; brig Americus, 396 tons, Mediterranean trade, on dock, stripped, calked, remetaled, refastened, new shoe, and opened for survey; brig Havana, 387 tons, West India trade; schooner Sunbeam, 150 tons, African trade; schooner Daybreak, 174 tons, West India trade; bark G. W. Rosevelt, 399 tons, West India trade, and bark James E. Brett, 531 tons, European trade, all under general repairs; bark H. D. Storer, 381 tons, under examination and survey.

The Sectional Dry Dock Company, No. 254 South street, report the following vessels on dock: Steamer New-Orleans, 1,440 tons, new wheel; steamer Acapulco, 2,635 tons; brig Mirra, brig Americus, bark Henry Flitner, ship Horatio, schooner Cora, and bark Luggirusso.

WALL STREET NOTES.

Stocks opened yesterday from one-quarter to five-eighths above the closing prices of Thursday, and remained firm during the entire day, and at the termination of business the final quotations were from one-eighth to one per cent. better than the closing figures of the previous day. There was but little animation, however, and the volume of business transacted was not very large. There was some discussion in reference to the new Finance bill, but the matter did not seem to influence the market, a general belief existing that the President will not sign any bill which provides for inflation. There seems to be some hitch between Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western people. There was a very long conference yesterday, at Mr. Barlow's office in William street, but as far as could be learned the "details" of the agreement had not been agreed upon, but there is no reason to believe that any serious obstacle to perfecting the lease exists, and it is expected that in a day or two the whole matter will be concluded. Late in the day there was a rumor that English capitalists were purchasing Western Union Telegraph stock, and that a large amount had already been bought for their account. The Sub-Treasury disbursed yesterday $281,000 in coin, for interest, and $83,000 for redemption of bonds. The import entries of dry goods for the West were $1,612,139. The specie shipments to-day will amount to about $1,000,000.

THE RAID ON MURRAY'S GAMBLING-HOUSE.

It would now seem that there is a new aspect to the descent made by the Central Office detectives on the gambling-house No. 135 Eighth street, kept by Michael Murray. It would seem that one Pennell C. Higgins, a reporter on a morning paper in this City, made the complaint against Murray's house to Superintendent Matsell, and Detective Williamson was sent to pull the place. Yesterday Murray, with Thomas Sparks, Stephen Taite, two brothers Collins, Wm. Harrison, and James Jones, were brought down to the Tombs by Capt. Irving, of the Detective force, and arraigned before Justice Flammer. Higgins, who was in the court-room when the prisoners were brought in, at once left for parts unknown, and did not reappear during the subsequent proceedings. At the request of Capt. Irving Justice Flammer issued a subpœna for Higgins to compel his attendance. Detective Williamson and Mr. Joshua C. Spencer made affidavits that they had been in Murray's place, and saw the game known as keno played there. They identified Thomas Sparks and one of the Collinses as being connected with the game. The other Collins and Taite were discharged. The negro doorkeepers, Harrison and Jones, were held in $500 bail as witnesses. Murray was held in $2,000 bail for keeping the house, and Thomas Sparks and Thomas Collins in $500 bail each for being dealers there. Bail was furnished for the prisoners by Mr. John Kelly, of No. 587 Broome street. Murray on leaving court was joined by a large number of his friends, mainly sporting men. The examination in the case will be held to-morrow.

A CONFEDERATE ESTATE.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, application was made on behalf of William E. Church to restrain the transfer to Georgia of about $180,000, now in the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co. It appeared from the papers, which show a somewhat complicated state of affairs, that Thomas S. Metcalf, who, during his lifetime, was President of the Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, Ga., was trustee of a fund of $40,000. Plaintiff claims that this $40,000, with other funds of the bank, at the breaking out of the Confederate war, was transferred and used for the benefit of the Confederate Government, and lost. Metcalf, however, engaged in a cotton enterprise with a British subject; the cotton was seized by the Federal authorities, and subsequently a claim therefor to the extent of $487,242 07 was allowed by the Government, of which sum the $180,000 in dispute now lies in the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Church, as an executor of Metcalf, who is now dead, claims the right to keep the fund here, and under the jurisdiction of the New-York courts as the proceeds of the $40,000 trust fund. The other side, which is represented by Mr. Charles R. Stone, of Georgia, also an executor, claims that this fund is properly subject to disposition by the courts of Georgia, and asks to have it transferred there. It is also denied on his part that the $40,000 trust funds were turned over to the Confederate Government; but on the contrary, it is claimed, they were kept intact, and communication being cut off during the war with the *cestuis que trust*, the proceeds of the trust fund were regularly put aside for them, and kept until the Federal authorities took possession of the bank. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE CALLENDER CASE.

United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy opened the case for the prosecution in the suit of the Government against Charles Callender, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Benedict. The prisoner is on his second trial for having received a bribe of $76,000 while Bank Examiner of this district, in consequence of which he is accused of having reported the Ocean National Bank in a flourishing condition when it was on the very brink of failure. Ex-Judge Fancher and Columbus Stevenson were the only witnesses examined. Their testimony was precisely the same as on the former trial. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday.

THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A SUIT TO HAVE THE ROAD DECLARED BANKRUPT—JUDGE LOWELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, GRANTS AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy, presented by Henry William Goldring, a creditor of the company, has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, to have the Union Pacific Railroad Company declared bankrupt. After argument by counsel for the petitioner, before Judge Lowell, upon the questions of law arising on the face of the petition involving matters of constitutional law, the Judge granted an order directing the company to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted so that the corporation may be adjudicated a bankrupt, and a warrant issue to take possession of its property and affairs. This order, with the petition and accompanying papers on which it was granted, was served on the company yesterday, and in anticipation that Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, will hold circuit with Judge Lowell during the coming week, the argument on the return to the order was set down for the 23d instant. The verified petition in the case recites at length the facts of the organization of the road under act of Congress; the special provisions of the Bankrupt act defining what constitutes an act of insolvency thereunder; that on the 18th of December, 1873, a transfer and assignment of all the property of the company was made to the Union Trust Company of New-York, to secure payment of $16,000,000 coupon bonds of said company, dated Sept. 1, 1873, which purport to be issued in discharge of and exchange for antecedent liabilities; that such transfer was made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company with intent to delay, defraud, and hinder its creditors; that the petitioner's claim becomes due and payable in September, 1874, and the said conveyance, which covers all the property and assets of said company, is a hindrance and obstruction to him in the collection of his demand, and the petitioner verily believes, and so charges, that it was intended by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to have that effect, and to compel him to take in payment of his said claim, instead of cash, other bonds of said road maturing in twenty years; that the payment of the interest on said mortgage will absorb all the revenues of the road, and the payment of the principal will absorb all its property after paying other claims which are secured by other prior valid and subsisting mortgages; that within six months preceding the filing of this petition the Union Pacific Company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment of its property while insolvent, and in contemplation of bankruptcy, with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud its creditors, and with intent to give a preference to one or more of its creditors, and to defraud, hinder, and delay others of its creditors, including the petitioner, and with intent by such disposition of its property to defeat and delay the operations of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." In verification of the allegation of the insolvency of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, there is set out in the petition a statement of its financial condition, as follows:

Its liability on its bonded debt secured by mortgage on its property, is, 1st mortgage	$27,237,000
Land grant bonds outstanding	8,566,000
Bridge bonds	2,468,000
Government bonds secured by lien on company's property	27,236,512
Income bonds	9,355,000
Total	$74,862,512

The annual interest on said bonds is as follows:

First mortgage	$1,634,220 00
Land grant	599,620 00
Governments	1,634,190 00
Bridge bonds	197,440 00
Income bonds	935,550 00
Total	$5,001,020 00

The present debt of said company is as follows:

Principal bonded debt	$74,840,512 00
Floating debt	2,000,000 00
Overdue interest on Government bonds in excess of charges for Government transportation	6,198,709 00
Total debt	$83,039,221 00

That the annual interest on the present debt of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is, at six per cent. for interest on floating liabilities and indebtedness to Government, as follows:

Interest on bonded debt	$5,001,020 00
Interest on floating debt	120,000 00
Interest on debt to Government	373,822 00
Total	$5,494,842 00
The net revenues of the company for 1873 amounted, by the statement of their financial agents in New-York, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., to	5,291,242 00
Interest account as above	5,494,842 00
Excess of interest payments annually over revenues	$203,600 00
Five per cent. of revenues deducted as required by charter to secure United States Government	272,492 20
Total annual deficiency	$476,092 20
The assets beyond the mortgage road and property consist of cash in hands of Trustees of land grant mortgages	192,628 00
Notes for lands	2,135,047 00

The above assets are applicable solely to the reduction of the land-grant debt, and are not applicable to the payment of any debts becoming due.

The debts due and to become due Sept. 1, 1874, are the following:

Income bonds	$10,000,000
Floating debt	2,000,000
Government debt	6,198,709
Total	$18,198,709

Of which sum $8,198,709 is now due, and $10,000,000 must be paid in addition, according to the bonds, on Sept. 1, 1874.

The petitioner further charges on information and belief, that for the payment of this debt of $10,000,000 in September, 1874, in which he is interested, there is not any money in the Treasury of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any assets of the said company, beyond the property of the corporation mortgaged for other debts, except the current receipts from day to day, and the balance whereof, in hand at present does not exceed $1,000,000, and the said balance is properly applicable from day to day to the payment of current expenses, necessary to the maintenance of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company; that it appears from the foregoing statement of the receipts of the Union Pacific Company, it is unable in the ordinary course of business or in any way to pay said $10,000,000 when the same become due; that the foregoing statements in reference to the bonded debt of said company, and its revenues and resources, are based upon the copies of the sinking fund, mortgage, or transfer hereinbefore referred to, dated Dec. 18, 1873, acknowledged Jan. 7, 1874, attempted to be executed by said company, and from the circular of said company, signed by its President and Treasurer, and dated March 19, 1874, issued from the office of the financial agents of said company, in the City of New-York. And the above facts in relation to its floating debt, and debts due the United States Government, and other facts are derived from the allegations in the bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court of the United States of the District of Connecticut, by the United States of America against the said Union Pacific Railroad Company and others. The petition concludes as follows:

Wherefore your petitioner prays that it, the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, may be declared a bankrupt, and that a warrant may be issued to take possession of its estate, that the same may be distributed according to law; and that such further proceedings may be had thereon as the law in such cases prescribes.

H. W. GOLDRING, Petitioner.
WILLIAM C. CLIFFORD, Solicitor for Petitioner.

United States of America, Southern District of New-York: I, Henry W. Goldring, the petitioner, do hereby make solemn oath that the statements contained in the foregoing petition, subscribed by me, are true, so far as the same are stated of my own knowledge, and that those matters which are stated therein on information and belief, are true, according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

H. W. GOLDRING, Petitioner.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 6th day of May, A. D., 1874.
JOHN A. SHIELDS, United States Commissioner,
[Seal.] Southern District of New-York.

It appeared in the proceedings which have already been had in this case that if the court shall make its order declaring the company insolvent the amount of property to be turned over to the control of the officers in bankruptcy will amount to about $33,000,000.

The official order made in the case is as follows:

At a — term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, held at Boston on the 12th day of May, 1874, present, Hon. John Lowell, District Judge. In the matter of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation having its usual place of business at Boston, in said district, against which a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy has been filed by Henry William Goldring, a creditor of said company. No. 3,663. In bankruptcy. Whereas, doubts are entertained by the court whether or not the defendant corporation is subject to the provisions of the Bankruptcy act, and whether or not the petition alleges acts which, in the case of a railroad corporation, are acts of bankruptcy; and whereas, the hearing on such a petition before issuing or refusing an order to show cause is merely *ex parte*, but it is believed to be within the power of the court to permit such a hearing to be attended by the counsel of both parties. Now, it is ordered that a hearing be had upon the questions arising on the face of said petition [illegible] May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and [illegible] the said corporation above named may be present by counsel if they see fit, and that the said petitioner give notice of said hearing by serving said railroad corporation with a copy of this order.

Witness, Hon. John Lowell, Judge of said court, and the seal thereof, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1874.
[Seal.] ELISHA BASSETT, Deputy Clerk.

I, Elisha Bassett, Deputy Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in the Clerk's office of said court in said cause.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of said court, at Boston, in said district, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1874.
[Seal.] ELISHA BASSETT, Deputy Clerk.

THE HUNTINGTON MYSTERY.

EFFORT TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF TRIAL OF THE SAMMIS BROTHERS—A CERTIORARI GRANTED.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, as counsel for Royal and Rudolph Sammis, made a motion for a writ of certiorari to compel the removal of the records in the case of his clients from the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk County, in which they now are, to the Supreme Court. The motion is the same as that made on the day previous before Judge Pratt, in Kings County, and denied, and now is made with a view, if granted, to then move to have the case transferred to some other county than that in which the indictments were found. The reasons assigned by counsel for asking a transfer of the cases are, that great prejudice has been created against his clients in the county in which the indictments are now pending, that by reason of such prejudice and of continued hostile criticisms by the local press it had been rendered impossible for the accused to have a fair and impartial trial in that county. Attorney General Barlow, who appeared to oppose the motion, said he would not discuss the question as to the propriety of changing the place of trial; that motion could only properly come up after, if the present motion should be granted, the records of the case had been removed from the Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk County to the Supreme Court; that the motion for this latter purpose could be made under the statute before Judge Tappan, at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the third Monday of May; that in any event, the granting of the motion at this late day would work much embarrassment to the prosecution, who had prepared for this trial in Suffolk County, and summoned an extra panel of jurors therefor.

Mr. Brooke replied that there had been no unnecessary delay; that the act providing that such a motion could be made at Oyer and Terminer did not strip the Supreme Court of similar jurisdiction, and he should not be compelled to make such a motion before the Judge, and in the hearing of jurors who would be called upon to try the cause if the motion was denied. This matter had entered into and divided parties in all relations in society throughout the county—business, social and religious—so that an impartial trial as guaranteed by the Constitution has become practically impossible there.

Judge Donohue took the matter under consideration until late in the afternoon, when he rendered a decision granting the motion.

ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

Julius Sarner, one of the firm of Julius Sarner & Brother, hat and cap manufacturers, No. 68 Greene street, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with perjury. The opening of District Attorney Rollins substantially set forth that, on the night of the 29th of December, a fire was discovered on the middle floor of the three occupied by the Sarner Brothers. The fire was extinguished in about half an hour after it was discovered, and was confined to the floor on which it originated. On the 16th of January the prisoner sent to the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, in which he was insured for $5,000, a proof of loss, setting forth that at the time of the fire his stock on hand amounted to $52,714 32, which was insured in eight different insurance companies for $60,000, including the $5,000 in the National Fire and Marine of Philadelphia. The schedule of Sarner's losses having claimed that he lost, among other stock, 698 dozen Imtrea fur caps, 478 fur seal caps, thirty-two dozen hair seal caps, and 183 beaver caps, and a careful examination of the débris of the fire, in the presence of the prisoner, by the Fire and Insurance Departments having failed to discover a single particle of remains of fur caps, while remnants of every other description of cap material were found in abundance, the suspicions of Fire Marshal Sheldon were aroused, and he commenced a sworn investigation. On the 4th of February the prisoner swore that the above statement of losses was true, and that the amount of stock on hand could be correctly ascertained from the books of the firm. The prosecution claim that the Sarner Brothers had no fur caps in stock on the floor which was burned; that their employes could testify to that fact, and that the season being advanced, the prisoner and his brother had disposed of whatever stock of fur caps they had on hand. It is further claimed that a careful examination by experts of the books which Sarner stated represented truthfully his affairs, showed that the prisoner could not have had more than $20,000 worth of stock on hand, although he had sworn to the possession of property of the value of over $53,000. Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the prisoner, contended that the act authorizing Fire Marshal Sheldon to take testimony in connection with arson cases did not cover the present case. District Attorney Rollins argued that the Fire Marshal was empowered to inquire into all such cases, and Judge Sutherland reserved his decision. After Fire Marshal Sheldon, Assistant Foreman Hudson, and other members of the Fire Department had been examined, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday.

A LIFE SENTENCE ON JOHN DOYLE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, John Doyle, the policeman, who was under indictment for the murder of a young girl to whom he was engaged to be married, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. In accepting the plea the District Attorney said all the story went to show that the crime was murder, yet it also tended to show that there was not that deliberation which would make it murder in the first degree. He had, therefore, accepted, in view of the otherwise good character of the accused, this plea. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for the prisoner, said the proof showed that at the time the prisoner committed this terrible act he was crazy from drink and other causes; that grief for the act developed itself even then; that this grief was deep and strong, and he was then prepared to expiate by punishment his crime, and as the court had no discretion in fixing the term of sentence, he asked that a delay of a week might be allowed him to arrange his affairs with his friends before going to his living tomb. Judge Brady said he thought there was no need of delaying a sentence which was inevitable, but he would direct that the prisoner be retained for a week in this City. The Judge then sentenced the prisoner to confinement in the State Prison for life.

A CAR CONDUCTOR IN TROUBLE.

Wm. H. Brown, a conductor on car No. 109 of the Belt Line Railroad, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of starting his car while a woman was getting off, thereby throwing her to the ground violently and breaking her right leg. The woman, whose name is Johanna Jenkins, was getting off the car in Fourteenth street, near Avenue A, when the affair occurred, and will probably be confined to her bed for some time, as the fracture is a bad one and she is rather advanced in years. Mr. James McManus, of No. 97 St. Mark's place, states that he was sitting on a stoop in Fourteenth street and saw the whole occurrence. The woman was in the act of getting off the rear platform when the conductor pulled the bell and the car started suddenly forward and threw the woman headforemost into the street.

TWO SHOP-LIFTERS ARRESTED.

About 3 o'clock yesterday Mary Lewis and Annie Lane, both well dressed, entered the store of Godfrey R. Reed, at No. 453 Sixth av. They professed a desire to buy some underclothing, and were shown some goods. They finally decided not to buy anything, and were about departing when Mr. Reed, who had been watching them closely, and missing some of his property, stopped them and caused them to be searched. In a large pocket, specially made for the purpose, on the inside of the woman's (Lewis) cloak were found several articles of ladies' underwear, which she had secreted there while pretending to purchase. Both of the girls offered to pay for the articles if Mr. Reed would allow them to depart, but he did not see it in that light. They were held for trial by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in $500 bail.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

In the suit of John O'Mahony against August Belmont, to recover moneys alleged to have belonged to the Fenian organization, about $24,000 of which had been placed in the hands of Thomas J. Barr as Receiver, a decision of the Superior Court, General Term, had been recently rendered directing Barr to return the money to the Messrs. Belmont, with interest. It now appears that Mr. Barr, the Receiver, has failed to obey the order of the court to pay over the money, and yesterday Judge Van Vorst issued an order for his arrest. Late in the day it was stated that the Sheriff had taken him into custody.

CORONERS' CASES.

An unknown colored woman was found drowned at Pier No. 44 East River, yesterday morning.... An unknown woman about twenty-five years old, was found drowned at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, yesterday.... Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest in the case of Francka Weble, aged fifty years, of No. 198 Delancey street, who hung herself yesterday morning.... The body of Patrick Martin, laborer, of No 22 Watts street, who has been missing since April 15, was picked up in the North River, at Pier No. 43, yesterday.

THE COPPER [illegible]

AN ATTEMPT TO CREATE A CORNER—EFFECT OF THE COMBINATION ON THE MARKET—THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PETITION TO CONGRESS AGAINST IT.

There is a copper combination between the Lake Superior interests and speculators, which is unsettling and confusing the market, and making uncertain the future of industries in this metal. The evil effects of just such another combination were felt in 1872 and 1873, when, however, through the efforts of some New-York dealers the combination had to succumb. The plan of operations used against them at that time was the importation of foreign copper and its enormous use in native manufactories to the necessary exclusion of an equal amount of domestic material. This year the panic and its circumstances seemed to afford a favorable opportunity for another combination, which failed of its purpose by reason of the extreme stagnation of trade. Now for the first three months' supplies of copper in the immediate future the speculators, according to the statement of prominent merchants of this City, have united with the Lake interests and bought up 12,000,000 pounds of unreceived material. Therefore a monopoly is in the prospective. This state of things is regarded by merchants and manufacturers as decidedly unhealthy and dangerous, because it excites distrust and prevents operations, so that business is almost at a stand still. In view of threatened difficulties, the following petition, bearing the signatures of the majority of merchants and manufacturers in copper, will be presented to the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington two weeks hence by the representatives of the trade and manufactories:

To the Committee of Ways and Means:

The undersigned, manufacturers in brass, copper, and hardware goods, seeing that, by reason of the duties on copper ores, raw and plate copper, their ability to compete with the manufacturers of Great Britain, not only in foreign markets, but also in our home markets, is being constantly weakened, and the stability of their business threatened; that while the manufacturers of England are buying their copper at sixteen to eighteen cents per pound, we are compelled to pay prices varying from twenty-five to thirty-one cents per pound, and are always liable to the caprices of the great companies on Lake Superior, who boast of their ability to lay down copper in New-York at a cost of thirteen cents per pound; that, at the present time, these companies have entered into a great combination with speculators in New-York to keep and put up copper prices at a time when the necessities of commerce and the country require that trade should revive and manufactures flourish.

As some of your petitioners may have already proved to your committee, articles which were formerly made in this country are now made more cheaply abroad, and our business is thereby curtailed and our interests jeopardized to secure inordinate profits and dangerous power to a few mining associations on Lake Superior, and profits to "corners" in the metal, and to the ruin of sea-board smelting interests and of our shipping, which might otherwise be profitably engaged in the transportation of copper ores for the supply of our Eastern copper smelters, and of manufactured copper and brass from this to other countries.

Wherefore, we pray your honorable body at once to abrogate all duties on copper ores, and regulus and plates imported from abroad, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

In connection with the petition, the following statement of the condition of the copper trade, prepared yesterday by Mr. T. J. Pope, of No. 292 Pearl street, on behalf of the signers, will be presented:

By the act of Feb. 4, 1869, the duties on copper ores were made three cents per pound on each pound of fine copper contained therein, on regulus or black copper four cents on each pound of fine copper, and on copper in plates, bars, pigs, and ingots five cents per pound, all in gold. It is a well-known fact that this act was conceived and brought forth of a clique of speculators in copper who sought by means of an increased duty to ruin the sea-board smelters, and by stopping their production to increase the price of the metal they had been speculating in so recklessly. So far as the Eastern smelters of copper were concerned this act produced the desired effect. The supplies of the ores from Chili and other foreign lands ceased, and one after the other the Eastern smelters succumbed or suspended work. Their industries were transferred to Great Britain; their great works were closed; some were sold out; others were compelled to remain idle, and the hands employed by them driven to seek work in other places. Since this period speculation has each season bought up or forestalled the lake copper supplies. Several times a year this speculation by "short sales" and other manœuvres to confuse the market breaks down for a moment, as it were, the price of copper, and then, in secret concert with some lake interests, buys up these supplies and advances the price of copper far beyond its healthy value and its comparative price abroad. In fact, this speculation, favored by the artificially limited sources of supply of copper in the United States, is constantly making an apparent scarcity of this metal, to the sole disadvantage of the monopolizing few, but to the detriment of legitimate trade and manufacturing interests. Some of the lake companies also, who have frequently sided, are preparing to aid again this speculation to sustain unnaturally high copper prices here by conjointly shipping to Europe ingot copper and selling it there at very low prices, thus giving to competing European manufacturers our American raw material at unwarrantably low prices, whereby these European manufacturers are enabled to undersell—not only in general markets, but actually in American markets—American manufactures in brass and copper goods. For, while these copper operators sell very low in Europe, they make prices excessively high here by creating a seeming scarcity in the home market. Again copper and yellow metal sheathing for ships, &c., are, for the uses specified therein, admitted, by the act of June 6, 1872, free of all duty. This is a direct discrimination against our own industries! The duties on ores and regulus from which these articles by our own capital, industry, and machinery should be made, are arbitrarily continued at three and four cents per pound, in gold, and yet the English manufactured article is admitted free of duty! Thus a Government premium is offered to the foreign ship that conveys the copper ores from the South American mining port to the European smelter, to the foreign industries which convert these ores into copper, to the foreign rolling mills which roll this copper into sheets to cover and to be used upon American ships, &c., and to the foreign ships which bring these sheets to this country. Thus a profitable industry, by tariff law, is lost to the smelters, copper mills, and copper industries of the United States. Formerly brass and copper goods were exported from the United States to Cuba and other West India Islands, to South America and to China, but the present tariff has destroyed all this export trade. The result of all this is that many specialties of manufactures in copper and brass, created and established by the genius of our own manufacturers, are now, by reason of the uncertain, feverish, and frequently inflated prices of raw copper in the United States, by the caprice and rapacity of speculation, and by the pressure of special legislation, are now being driven into foreign countries, whose manufacturers derive their supplies from smelters who are able to buy their ores and regulus in the cheapest markets. These manufacturers consequently purchase their copper from thirty-three to sixty per cent, cheaper than the American manufacturer. Our sea-board copper industries languish and die out. Smelting establishments, unable to purchase cheap and proper ores in cheap markets, are inactive. Formerly the Baltimore and other works exported copper largely to Europe, besides supplying a necessary home demand. Now special legislation, speculation, and the monopolizing lake interest have stopped all this, and by act of Congress command a vast industry to pay such prices for raw material as they shall dictate, charging the manufacturers of the country frequently such prices as yield to some large companies profits of 100 to 150 per cent. The present season is one above all others vital to our manufacturers, who need all the trade they can get from every quarter that they may keep their labor employed and bridge over the ensuing six months of stagnation in trade. Yet these lake interests have combined with a speculation whose end is to sweat out of the consumer prices that will paralyze trade and make it uncertain and unprofitable. These lake interests, backed by the laws complained of, divide the necessities of industry and the progress of manufactures. What matters it if "stocks" can be made to sell at an enormous premium, for extravagant dividends be declared—dividends to give back yearly more than original investments. Mines must be sustained on "cent. per cent." profits, no matter what other industries fail, or what industrial sources of natural wealth are held back. Cent. per cent. must rule, and "law," combining with monopoly and speculation, shall establish it.

THE SUPPLY BILL TAMPERED WITH.

The Albany *Argus* says that Hon. Smith M. Weed has notified the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the last Assembly of a grave manipulation of the Supply bill. The following is a copy of his letter:

PLATTSBURG, May 9, 1874.

Hon. George S. Batchellor:

DEAR SIR: Last evening, for the first time, I procured a printed copy of the "Supply bill," and in the hasty reading I have given it I find one clause, at least, that was not in the bill when it was agreed upon in conference committee, or when it finally passed the Assembly. The clause referred to by me you will find upon the twenty-third page, to wit: "The salary of said Superintendent shall be $10,000 per year," referring to the Superintendent of the new Capitol. As you, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, have the responsibility to a certain extent of this bill, I deem it my duty to call your attention to this "tampering" with the bill by some one, to the end that you may find who did it. The amount of the salary of the Superintendent was never mentioned in committee; was not in the new Capitol claim when agreed upon by the conference committee; was not in the bill when it passed the Assembly, and I am confident it was not in when it passed the Senate. It was left, intentionally, by myself, at least, to be fixed by the New Capitol Commissioners.

Very respectfully yours, SMITH M. WEED.

THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROADS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—Both the main and branch lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which have been operated since 1871 by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under the lease of that year, have been surrendered to the bondholders of the former company. The Northern Pacific now operates no leased lines whatever.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 70⅝	200 N. Y. C. & H..... 97½
400 do.......s3. 70⅝	100 do. 97⅝
200 do. 70⅝	300 do.......b3. 97½
1400 do. 70¾	1500 Union Pacific.... 27⅛
1500 do. 71	1500 do. 27¼
200 do.......s3. 71⅛	700 do......s3. 27¼
1000 do. 71¼	300 do. 27⅜
1700 do. 71⅛	200 do. 27⅜
900 do. 71⅛	500 do. 27⅜
200 do.......c. 71⅛	100 do.......c. 27¼
100 do......s3. 71⅛	2000 do. 27⅛
100 do......b3. 71⅛	1000 do. 27
1900 do. 71¼	300 do. 26⅞
1100 do. 71⅛	400 do. 27
2400 do. 71	200 do......s3. 27⅛
400 do......b3. 71	100 do. 27⅛
1800 do. 70⅞	500 North-western... 42⅝
200 do......c. 70⅞	1000 do. 42⅝
200 do. 70¾	100 do......s3. 42⅜
1200 Pacific Mail... 43⅛	200 do. 42½
600 do. 43¼	500 do.......b3. 42⅝
200 do......s3. 43¼	700 Rock Island... 97
400 do. 43⅛	100 do.......c. 97⅛
300 do. 43	400 do. 97¼
300 do. 43	500 do. 97⅛
600 do......b3. 43	100 C., C. & I. C. 19
100 do......c. 42⅞	300 do. 19½
100 do. 43	100 Tol. & Wab. 37½
300 do......s4. 42⅞	800 do. 37⅝
500 Lake Shore... 75¾	300 do. 37½
2300 do. 75⅝	800 Ohio & Miss. 23½
300 do. 75⅝	1300 do. 23⅛
100 do......b3. 75⅝	1200 do. 23⅝
500 do. 75⅝	300 do......s3. 23⅝
400 do......s3. 75⅞	100 do. 23⅝
1200 St. Paul... 34	
100 do. 33⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U.S.6s,'81,C.12.121½	$13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.12.119½
1,000 U.S.5-20R.,'62.115⅛	21,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....12.120½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119⅝	30,000 U.S.5s.10-40 C.115
5,000 do....119⅝	16,000 do....b3.115
1,000 U. S. 6s, C., 12.116½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss. 93⅝	100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 97¼
18,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. 64½	100 do. 97⅛
4,000 N. Y. State 7s, B'ty, R. b. c.108⅝	100 do. 97⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 80	100 do. 97½
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.106	100 do. 97⅜
5,000 C., C., C. & I.1st 99½	100 Panama.......b.c.106
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d. 98	300 Union Pac....b. c. 27¼
1,000 D.L.&W.conv.105	200 do.......c. 27⅜
5,000 do.....104⅛	1100 do. 27⅜
2,000 Erie 2d.... 98¾	200 do.......s3. 27⅝
2,000 Erie 5th.... 93½	300 do.......b3. 27⅝
4,000 D. & S. C. 2d division.... 92	400 do. 27⅜
5,000 C & T. S. F. bs.103	800 do. 27½
6,000 Mich.C.7s..b3. 95½	200 do. 27⅝
5,000 N.Y. C. 6s,'83. 91⅞	200 do.......b3. 27½
4,000 Har. 1st,7s, C.103½	300 do. 27⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs. 94⅝	200 do. 27⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85⅝	200 do. 27⅜
14,000 U. Pac. 10s,In. 79½	500 do. 27¼
3,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 83	300 do. 27⅜
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 90¼	200 do. 27⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 94	100 do. 27⅜
5,000 Alb.& Sus.1st.103½	500 do......b3. 27⅜
1,000 M. & St.P., C.& M. div. 81	500 do. 27⅝
10,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st..... b. c. 23	1300 do. 27⅝
6 Bank of Republic.107	2000 do. 28
7 Ninth Nat. Bank.101	1400 do. 28⅛
20 Del. & H. C..b. c.116⅞	2100 do. 28
20 Del. & H. C. (sold yest'd'y aftn'n)..117 Should have been.	100 do......s3. 28⅛
20 do. 116⅞	100 do. 28¼
100 Quicksilver..b. c. 25	100 do.......c. 28⅛
300 West. U. Tel.b. c. 70⅞	100 do. 28
200 do. 70⅞	20 Del., L. & W.... 107⅝
300 do......s3. 70⅞	40 do.......b. c. 107¼
1000 do. 70⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 42½
600 do. 70⅞	100 do. 42⅝
200 do......s3. 70⅞	100 do.......b3. 42⅝
800 do. 71	100 do. 43
300 do.......b3. 71⅛	300 do. 43⅛
1000 do. 71⅛	300 do. 43
700 do.....b3. 71¼	400 do. 43
300 do. 71⅛	100 do......s3. 43¼
800 do.......s3. 71⅛	500 do. 43⅜
2400 do. 71⅛	50 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 61
200 do.......b3. 71⅛	100 do. 60⅝
200 do. 71⅛	200 do. 61⅝
700 do. 71¼	100 Tol. & W...b. c.e. 38
400 do. 71⅛	300 do. 38
2700 do. 71⅛	100 do. 37⅞
100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3. 97⅝	300 do. 38
200 do. 97⅝	200 do. 38⅛
100 do.......b3. 97½	100 do. 38⅛
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 35⅝	100 do. 38⅛
100 do. 35⅞	100 St. Louis & I. M.. 24
200 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 42⅞	200 do.......b. c. 22
200 do.......c. 42⅝	100 do. 23
400 do. 42⅞	300 do. 25
200 do. 42⅞	100 do. 26
600 do. 43⅛	30 do. 30
800 do. 43⅛	34 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 14
200 do. 43⅛	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 75⅝
100 do. 43⅛	200 do. 75⅝
300 do. 43⅛	200 do.......b3. 75⅞
100 do......s5. 43	300 do. 75⅜
100 do. 43⅛	100 do......b3. 76
600 do. 43⅛	2500 do. 76
700 do. 43½	100 do. 75⅞
300 do. 43⅛	100 do.......s3. 76
100 do......s3. 43⅝	900 do. 76⅛
300 do. 43⅜	1500 do. 76¼
100 American Exp.... 61½	100 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 34
200 Adams Exp...b. c.101⅝	500 do. 34⅛
200 Harlem.......b. c.128	500 do. 34¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 37½	200 do. 34⅛
	300 do. 34⅛
	100 do. 34⅛
	100 do......b10. 34¼
	300 do. 34½
	300 do. 34¼
	300 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 23¼
	100 do. 23⅝
	300 do. 23⅞
	100 do. 23⅝
	100 do......s3. 23¾
	100 do. 23⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 Western Union.c. 71⅛	100 Union Pacific... 28⅛
300 do......s3. 71½	100 do. 28¼
300 do. 71⅛	1400 do. 28⅜
400 do. 71¼	2400 do. 28⅜
400 do. 71⅛	2000 do. 28⅝
1600 do. 71⅛	1500 do. 28¾
900 do. 71⅛	100 do.....s3. 28½
100 do......c. 71⅛	600 do.....s3. 28⅝
100 Canton.... 57	300 do. 28⅝
200 Pacific Mail.... 43⅝	300 do. 28⅝
500 do. 43⅝	100 do.....s3. 28⅜
100 Erie Railway.... 35¾	500 do. 28⅜
900 do. 35⅞	500 do. 28⅝
500 Lake Shore..... 76⅛	900 do. 28⅝
200 do. 76¼	20 Pittsburg... 87½
500 do. 76⅜	300 Northwestern... 43½
200 do......b3. 76¼	300 do. 43⅜
200 do......s3. 76¼	100 do.....s3. 43½
300 do. 76¼	300 do.....b3. 43½
200 do. 76⅜	500 Rock Island... 97½
600 do. 76¼	200 do. 97¼
200 Tol. & Wab....s3. 38⅛	100 do. 97½
100 do. 38¼	100 St. Paul......b3. 34½
100 do. 38⅛	100 Del., Lac. & W..c.107⅝
200 do. 38¼	100 N. J. Southern.... 4
100 do. 38⅜	900 Ohio & Miss.... 23¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$14,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.......115½	15,000 U. S. 5s, Reg. '81.......115¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N........119⅝	50,000 U. S. 6s, C....116⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Missouri S. 6s. 96	1000 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 76⅝
7,000 Tenn. 6s, old ex coup.... 64½	1900 do. 76¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.101½	300 do. 76⅛
1,000 U. P. 1st M.b.c. 85½	300 do. 76¼
5,000 U. P. 10s, In... 79¾	200 do......b3. 76⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2 M.101¾	100 do. 76⅜
5,000 Long Dock B...100	300 do. 76¼
100 At. & P. T. b. c.s3. 16	300 do.......c. 76⅛
50 do. 15½	300 do. 76⅛
100 Canton Co....b. c. 58	500 Erie Railway.b. c. 36
100 Adams' Ex....s10.102	500 Union Pacific.b. c. 28¾
20 do.....102	100 do.......e. 28¾
700 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 43¾	400 do. 28⅝
100 do.......b3. 43¾	400 do.......b6. 28½
100 do. 43½	100 do. 28⅝
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 71⅛	400 do. 28⅝
1800 do. 71½	100 do.......s3. 28⅝
200 do......c. 71⅜	100 do. 28¾
700 do. 71⅛	800 do. 28⅜
200 do......b3. 71⅝	200 do. 28⅝
300 do......s3. 71½	100 do. 28⅝
200 do. 71½	900 do. 28⅝
200 do. 71⅝	1300 do. 28⅝
400 do. 71⅝	300 do. 28⅝
400 do......s3. 71¼	100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 43⅝
100 do. 71¼	100 do.......b3. 43⅝
100 do. 71⅛	300 do. 43⅛
300 do. 71⅛	300 do. 43⅝
100 do......c. 71⅝	500 do. 43⅝
300 do. 71⅝	100 do. 43¼
100 do. 71⅛	100 C. & N. W. Prf.b.c 62
100 Tol. W. & W.b. c. 38⅛	1300 C. & R. I....b. c. 97⅜
300 do.......s3. 38⅜	400 C., M. & St.P..b.c. 34¼
100 do. 38⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.b.c. 97⅝
200 do. 38	100 do. 97½
100 H. & St. Jos...b. c. 26½	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23⅜
	100 do. 23⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300 Western Union... 71¼	1200 Lake Shore..... 76
200 do. 71⅜	200 do......s3. 76⅛
500 do. 71⅛	100 do......b3. 76⅜
100 do......b3. 71¼	50 Pittsburg..... 87⅞
400 do. 71⅛	200 North-western.... 43⅛
100 do......s3. 71¼	35 C., C., C. & I..... 67
800 do. 71¼	200 Rock Island..... 97½
100 do. 71⅛	100 do. 97⅝
200 do......s3. 71¼	100 do. 97¼
100 do. 71⅛	400 do. 97⅛
400 do. 71⅛	200 St. Paul..... 34¼
400 Pacific Mail... 43⅝	200 Tol. & Wabash.... 37⅞
200 do. 43½	100 do.......s3. 38
400 do. 43⅝	100 do. 38
200 do. 43¼	300 Del. Lack. & W...107½
100 do. 43	50 Morris & Essex... 96
100 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 97⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..... 23½
700 Union Pacific.... 28⅝	200 do. 23⅜
100 do. 28¼	400 do. 23⅝
100 do. 28⅛	100 St. L. & Kan. C... 21
100 do.......b3. 28⅛	20 At. & Pac. Tel.... 15¼
300 do. 28¼	400 Am. Dist. Tel..... 49
300 do. 28⅜	10 Adam's Express...102
6000 do. 28¼	

FRIDAY, May 15—P. M.

There was a further advance on the sales of Gold to-day of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. At one time the price touched 112⅝ ℔ cent., but most of the sales of the morning and afternoon were at 112½@112⅝@112½ ℔ cent. Later the price fell to 112¼ ℔ cent. The engagements of Gold Coin to go out by the steamers of Saturday amount to about $800,000. The rates of Exchange are full up to the Gold shipping points, especially for Sight Bills on London at $4.91 to the £ Sterling. The pleasure travel to Europe this season, although not equal to last Summer, is still pretty large, and the movement tells upon Exchange to cover letters of credit. The 60 days' rate on London is $4 88 to the £ Sterling, sales.

There is no price for Money on call loan worth quoting. We hear of transactions below 3 ℔ cent. where lenders can do no better. The cheapness and sluggishness of the market are quoted against a rise in stocks because denoting a dull trade throughout the country. This is no doubt true in a limited sense, but we doubt whether it can be said that there is no healthy trade going on as last year before the panic. The sales of Merchandise in April, and thus far in May, are nearly equal to last Spring, and the receipts, sales, and exports of Domestic Produce are equally in proof that the falling off is too moderate to justify the prevailing croaking temper in Wall street. When we come to speak of new material enterprises, of new buildings, and the rather depressed market for Real Estate, the case is different. There is much in these interests of a discouraging nature, especially where holders of property are anxious or compelled to realize. But the hope is nevertheless indulged that the depression will prove temporary, so that large sacrifices will be avoided.

The Stock Exchange was in better temper to-day, and there was a really fair demand for the New-York and Western Roads and Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The prices closed decidedly better than last night, although the business of the day was not above the average. The Public Funds were firm, partly on the rise in Gold in the forenoon, but also on account of the demand for home investment.

Closing Quotations—May 15.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115¼	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120½	120⅝
American Gold	112¼	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	96¾	97⅝
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¼
St. Paul Common	33⅝	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	50¾	53
Western Union	70⅝	71¼
Union Pacific	27⅛	28¼
Lake Shore	75¼	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	37¼	38
North-west	42⅛	43¼
North-west Preferred	60⅝	62
C., C. and Indiana Central	19½	19½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	107½
Central of New-Jersey	105¼	105½
Panama	105½	105½
Erie	35⅛	36¼
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	23½
Canton	56	58

The Sub-Treasury received $303,000 in Gold for Customs to-day and paid $281,000 Gold Interest.

The reported engagements of Gold for the steamers sailing to-morrow, up to 3 o'clock, are $950,000 in Coin and $300,000 Gold bars in transitu from some other market.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent, reg., '81....119⅝	5-20 reg., '67.....119½
6 ℔ cent, coup., '81..121⅜	5-20 coup., '67.....120⅝
5-20 reg., '62.....115⅛	5-20 coup., '68.....120¼
5-20 coup., '62.....115⅜	10-40 reg.....115
5-20 reg., '64.....116½	10-40 coup.....115
5-20 coup., '64.....117	5s reg., '81.....115¼
5-20 reg., '65.....116½	5s coup., '81.....115⅜
5-20 coup., '65.....118	6s currency, '95-9...116½
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..119½	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..102	Det., Mon. & Tol. B. 98
Bos., H. & E. 1st..... 22	Buf. & State Line 7s. 96
Chic. & Alt. 1st.....107	Lake S. Div. Bds..... 95
Chic. & Alt. Inc..... 96½	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st. 96
Jol. & Chic. 1st......106½	M. Cen.Con. 7s, 1902. 95¼
St. L., J. & C. 1st..... 92½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..107
Chi.,B.& Q.8℔ct.1st.109	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 99
Chic., R. I. & P......106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 91½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F. 99	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 88
Cen. R. of N.J.1st N.105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.. 87
Cen.ofN.J.Con.Conv.100	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....101¼
Am. Dock & Imp. B. 98	N. Y. C. 7s,Conv.,'76.101¼
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10P.D. 91½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.101¼
M.& St.P.1st H.&D. 77	N.Y.Cen.& H.1st, C.105⅝
M.& St.P. 1st C.&M. 81	N.Y.Cen.& H.1st, R.105⅝
Chic. & N. W. S. F... 103	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...100¼
Chic. & N. W.C.G.B. 84	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.....103
Gal. & Chi. Ex......101	Harlem 1st, 7s, R.....103
Gal. & Chi. 2d......... 99	North Mo. 1st..........84
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 94½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 91
Del., L. & W. 1st.....102	Ohio & Miss. Cons... 88
Del., L. & W. 2d......104	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 67
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.105	West. Pac. bds......... 82
Mor. & Es. 2d.........101½	Union Pac. 1st B..... 85¼
Erie 1st Ext..........100	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 79
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......... 95	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 78½
Erie 4th 7s, '80......... 94	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d..... 71
Long Dock Bonds.... 99½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...102¼
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 98	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F. 96½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '75.100½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d..... 99
Dub. & S. C. 1st...... 95	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 90⅛
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 80	Col., C. & Ind. 2d..... 59
M. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d.....100	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 76
M.So.,N.I.S.F.7℔ ct.102	Tol.& Wab. 1st Ext. 94
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....103	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st. 72½
Cl., P. & Ash. Old B. 99	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 72½
Cl., P. & Ash.New B. 95	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy	125¼	125½
Pennsylvania Central	101	101¼
Reading	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	40⅞	41
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	88¾	89
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97¾

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,612,139; amount marketed, $1,711,256.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATIO
FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.
A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.
W. C. NOYES. Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 15—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¼; New 5s, 104¾.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for the account, 93⅜@93½.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32½. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾ ℔ cent., which is ¼ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98½, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 15—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,089,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 59f. 85c.

Evening.—Rentes quoted at 59f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 142,000 bales, including 12,000 bales for export. The stock in port is 772,000 bales, including 413,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 90,000 bales, including 48,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 28,000 quarters, all of which were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 672,000 bales, including 272,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped July and August, at 8¾d. Provisions—Bacon, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 4d.@12s. 8d. ℔ cental for average California White; 12s. 8d.@13s. ℔ cwt. do., and 11s. 3d.@12s. 2d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 37s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Peas, 42s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American. Sales upon the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8⅝d. Cotton—Of the sales of the week the amount taken for speculation was 40,000 bales.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm. Provisions—Bacon, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 45s. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, May 15.—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d.@11½d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £28 3s.@£28 6s. ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 9d.@30s. ℔ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling 18c.; Low Middling 17¼c.; Good Ordinary 16c.; Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 980 bales; gross, 1,030 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 800 bales; stock, 84,121 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 6,791 bales; gross, 7,659 bales; exports to Great Britain, 16,185 bales; to the Continent, 3,121 bales; to France, 6,682 bales; coastwise, 2,595 bales; sales, 23,100 bales.

GALVESTON, May 15.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 309 bales; sales, 240 bales; stock, 17,234 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,775 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,981 bales; to the Continent, 532 bales; coastwise, 493 bales; sales, 10,029 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 4,555 bales; stock, 13,809 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,675 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,873 bales; coastwise, 3,007 bales; sales, 1,425 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 183 bales; gross, 183 bales; sales, 212 bales; stock, 23,418 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,815 bales; gross, 1,815 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,329 bales; coastwise, 1,069 bales; sales, 2,417 bales.

MOBILE, May 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 253 bales; exports, coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 21,061 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 15, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	6	Leather, sides	14,477
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Eggs, bbls.	4,416
Dried Fruit, pks.	16	Grease, pks.	25
Cotton, bales	639	Stearine, pks.	96
Flour, bbls.	7,255	Tallow, pks.	41
Wheat, bushels	457,775	Pork, pks.	96
Corn, bushels	212,689	Cut-meats, pks.	379
Oats, bushels	103,686	Butter, pks.	3,679
Rye, bushels	25,002	Cheese, pks.	4,638
Malt, bushels	1,500	Pea-nuts, bags	170
Barley, bushels	500	Tea, pks.	178
Peas, bushels	1,500	Starch, pks.	750
Beans, bbls.	85	Tobacco, hhds.	594
Hops, bales	6	Tobacco, pks.	1,027
Hides, No.	564	Wool, bales	35
Hides, bdls.	22	Whisky, bbls.	523
Resin, bbls.	8		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet. West India growths have been more sought after, and some considerable movements were rumored, without reliable particulars; 321 bags Laguayra sold on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18⅝c.; good 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20¼c.@20¾c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 23c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17¼c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@19c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, with prices quoted 1/16c. ℔ lb. higher; sales, 1,795 bales, including 500 bales to shippers, 970 bales to spinners, and 325 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery an active business has been reported at an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ℔ lb., closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,100 bales, (of which 7,700 bales were on last evening, and 14,400 bales to-day,) and 1,795 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 18 9-32c.; June, 18 15-32c.; July, 18 16-16c.; August, 18 3-16c.; September, 18 25-32c.; October, 18 3-16c.; November, 18c.; December, 18c. The receipts at this port to-day were 639 bales, including 190 bales from Norfolk, and 449 bales ℔ railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,234 bales, and for the week 22,534 bales, against 24,497 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,615,601 bales, against 3,331,704 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 33,372 bales; to the Continent, 13,434 bales. Stock in New-York, 129,242 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 324,848 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Good Ordinary	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	17½	17⅝	17 13-16	17 13-16
Low Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Middling	18⅞	19	19¼	19¼
Good Middling	20⅛	20¼	20½	20½

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly business has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last, at essentially unchanged prices. The demand has been mainly for lines of shipping Extras and job lots of desirable trade Extras. The sales since our last have been 15,600 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 85, chiefly at $5 40@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 30@$6 40; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 65, mostly at $6 20@$6 35 for common to fair lines, and $6 55 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 60@$7 75 ℔ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 5,700 bbls. shipping Extra Western and State, part to arrive, and 2,100 bbls. City Mill stock at current figures.

Southern Flour has been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for Superfine, ℔ bbl. Canada Flour quite sparingly sought after, within the nominal range of $6 75@$8 75 ℔ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ℔ bbl.... Corn-meal has been more active and very firm, within the range of from $4@$4 60 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; $4 55@$4 60 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,170 bbls., mainly 500 bbls. Golden Ear.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very liberal supply with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers, especially on other than strictly prime, full lines or boat-loads. The demand has been fairly active, chiefly for export at the current quotations for the better qualities. Ungraded stock has met with less favor from buyers. Winter Wheat has not been in much request, and has been quoted heavy and irregular. Sales have been reported of 175,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 60 for No. 1 Spring; $1 53@$1 55 for Nos. 2 and 1 Spring Mixed; $1 53@$1 54, mainly at $1 54, for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 50@$1 51 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 47@$1 50 for inferior to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 40@$1 58 for Ungraded Spring, chiefly within the range of $1 47@$1 53, for car stock; $1 75 for White Western; $1 55@$1 60 for Red Western; $1 75 for White (five car-loads,) and Amber (one car-load) Genesee, and $1 65 for White Canada, in bond. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 50 ℔ bushel.... Corn has been in quite active demand for home use and shipment, opening at rather higher prices, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels at 83c.@87c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, closing at 86c.@86½c. for the best samples; 86c.@87½c. for old do., closing at 86½c.@87c. for prime to choice; 86c.@87½c. for Yellow Western; 86c.@87c. for White do.... Rye and Barley and Barley-malt dull at nominally unaltered prices.... Canada Peas in very slack request and depressed in price. Sales, 3,500 bushels, in bond, at 95c., which was the best bid made for even full lots of prime.... Oats have been quoted higher, and in quite brisk demand, with sales reported of 85,000 bushels at 62½c.@64c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, mostly at 63c.@63½c. for fair to very good, and 63½c.@66c. for White do., in store and afloat.... Feed firm at from $30@$38 ℔ ton, on a fair jobbing inquiry.

MOLASSES—A moderately active movement has been reported in foreign, checked in part by the meagre offerings of desirable grades. The recent arrivals have been light, and have added little to the available supply. A cargo of 465 hhds. Aguadilla has been purchased, for trade purposes, on private terms. A cargo of 344 hhds. and 35 tcs. low grade Cuba has been resold, to go out of the market, also on private terms. Sales have also been made of 30 hhds. Cienfuegos and 49 hhds. and 2 tcs. Matanzas at 41½c.@42c., and 35 hhds. Cienfuegos at 43c. Of the recent arrivals, 498 hhds. and 49 tcs. Cardenas, and 119 hhds. and 15 tcs. Caibarien were imported by refiners, and 259 hhds. and 28 tcs. Cardenas were sold previous to arrival for refining purposes. A few small invoices of recent receipts are as yet on the market. The jobbing trade has been fair, and prices were maintained, with sales reported of equal to 420 hhds. foreign, in lots, within the range of 45c.@50c. for Cuba Muscovado, and 46c.@72c. for Porto Rico; and sundry small lots of prime to fancy New-Orleans within our range. We now quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@50c.; Cuba, Centrifugal, 30c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 48c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@81c. for good to very choice, and up to 82c.@83c. for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but steady, on the basis of $2 65@$2 70 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 250 bbls. good Strained at $2 70; and 460 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 90@$3 50 ℔ 280 lbs.... Tar held above the views of buyers, and inactive.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 145 bbls. at 38c.@39c., closing firmly at 39c., though tame.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quiet but steady. A moderate jobbing business has been noted in Linseed, and Lard Oils at our quotations. Menhaden has been inactive but held firmly. Cotton-seed Oil has been quoted dearer, on very restricted offerings; demand fair. Most other kinds quiet. Crude Whale quoted at 57c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached, $1 80@$1 90; Lard-oil at 82½c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 52c.@52½c.; Linseed-oil at from 97c.@98c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 40c.@41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 51c.@52½c.; Yellow do. at 55c.@57c.; White do. at 62½c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 7¾c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Generally dull and heavy.... Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5½c.... Refined quiet, with sales of 7,500 bbls., early delivery, at 13c.... At Philadelphia quoted at 13c.@13¼c.... Refined, in cases, in slack request at 18½c.@19c.... Naphtha, 8¼c.@8⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in unusually active demand, chiefly on speculative account, at much higher and buoyant prices. Sales for early delivery, 450 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $17 50@$17 75, with small lots of Western Prime Mess within the range of from $15 12½@$15 75, and Extra Prime at $14 50@$14 62½. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., May options, at $17 50; 2,500 bbls., June, at $17 25@$17 65, closing at $17 65; 1,000 bbls., July, at $17 75@$17 85, closing at $17 85, and 250 bbls., August, at $18.... Dressed Hogs have been in more request at 7⅝c.@7½c. for City.... Cut-meats have been moderately active at steady rates; sales, 25 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9⅝c.; 5,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 9 lbs., at 10c.; 500 fresh Hams at 10½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, 11 lbs., at 11¼c.; 2,250 Smoked Hams at 12c.@13c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.; 500 Smoked do. at 8¼c.... Bacon held more firmly, but quiet; sales 140 bxs. Long Clear at 9¾c.@10c., with Short Clear quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.... Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery, and quoted a shade higher, with sales reported of small lots of Western Steam at 10⅝c.@10 13-16c.; 50 tcs. Western Kettle at 11c.; 425 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 10½c.@10⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 10⅛c.; and 700 tcs. Refined at 10⅝c.@11c. And for forward delivery a fairly active business has been reported, embracing sales of 250 tcs. Western Steam, May options, at 10⅝c., closing 10⅝c.@10 13-16c.; 4,250 tcs., June, at 10⅞c.@10 15-16c.; 250 tcs., July, at 11c.; and 750 tcs., August, at 11⅛c.... Beef in moderately active request at steady prices. Sales, 200 bbls. within our former range.... Butter has been rather slow of sale at the reduced figures; offerings liberal. We quote: Firkins and Tubs ranging from 25c.@32c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products, 30c.@35c. for fair to choice do., pails, and 20c.@30c. for Western.... Cheese has been quoted cheaper, on a moderate trade; State Factory, new fair to very choice, quoted at 12c.@16½c., chiefly at 15c.@16½c., for good to choice; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 7½c.@15½c.

SEEDS—Linseed has been quiet, with sales reported of 300 bags to arrive here at $2 65, gold, cash, and 1,400 bags in Boston, $2 57½, gold, 60 days, l. a. t. Other kinds dull; quotations as in our last.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more active, but at a shade lower prices, quotations having been reduced ⅛c. ℔ lb. under the very liberal offerings of stock. Some holders, however, are not willing to make important concessions, and seem disposed to store supplies for the present. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,257 hhds., 100 bxs., and 17,912 bags, and 3,548 mats, including 682 hhds. good fair to good Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7¾c., 145 hhds. about fully fair do. do. at 7 11-16c.; 430 hhds. and 100 bxs. Refining Muscovado at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 17,912 bags Manila, (marketed some time since, but not previously made public,) on private terms; and at auction, 3,166 mats Manila, damaged, at 6c.@6¼c., and 382 mats do. at 4½c. And last evening, 277 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅞c. ℔ lb. We now quote fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7¼c. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's at 9¼c.@9⅝c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅛c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted a shade dearer on a more active business; sales equal to 410,000 lbs., within the range of 7⅝c.@7 13-16c.... Of Stearine, 100 tcs. Western sold at 11¾c., with best samples quoted at 11⅞c.@12c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted for supplies, in part for export. Sales 300 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@12c.; 133 cases Massachusetts Seed Leaf at 8c.; 250 cases Ohio at 6c.@6¾c.; 200 cases sundry growths at 10c.@30c., and 300 bales Havana at 77½c.@95c.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.; market firm.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the general market were more extensive, chiefly in the line of Grain and Petroleum shipments, with the advantage as to berth rates in favor of shippers; while tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades was quoted comparatively firm.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, by steam, 600 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ lb. for compressed and uncompressed; 56,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ℔ bushel; 620 pks. Provisions on the basis of 40s. ℔ ton. Also, a steam-ship, (to arrive,) with a full cargo of Corn, in bulk, reported from Galveston, at 10d. ℔ bushel; and a British schooner, 168 tons, with Woods, reported from San Domingo, at 42s. 6d.@60s.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 3,500 bushels Peas at 9½d. ℔ bushel; and by steam, 2,500 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 200 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 200 pks. Tobacco and 4,500 Staves on private terms; and a British bark, 500 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum from Philadelphia at 6s. ℔ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 10d.@10½d. ℔ bushel.... For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 11½d. ℔ bushel.... For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ℔ bushel; 50 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 350 bxs. Cheese at 50s.... For Falmouth and orders, a Norwegian bark, 305 tons, with Sugar, reported from Humacoa at 55s.@62s. 6d.; a German brig, 196 tons, with do., from Ponce, at 55s.@60s.; another, 225 tons, with do., from Mayaguez, at 55s.@60s.; a German schooner, 118 tons, with Mahogany, from Porto Plata, at 62s. 6d.; a British bark, 406 tons, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at 52s. 6d.; a British brig, 290 tons, with do., from Matanzas, at 47s. 6d.; a German bark, 685 tons, with general cargo, reported from Rangoon, at 80s.; and a Dutch bark, 383 tons, with Sugar, reported from Bahia, at 32s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, a British bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; a British bark, 291 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, at 5s. 6d.... For a Continental port, direct, an Italian bark, 486 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter.... For the Continent, a British bark, 799 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ℔ bbl.... For Antwerp, by steam, 1,100 tcs. Lard, 270 pks. Tobacco, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 200 hhds. Tallow, and 1,750 pks. Merchandise at current rates.... For Havre, Antwerp, or Rotterdam, an Austrian bark, 636 tons, hence, with about 4,100 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter.... For Bremen, a German ship, 1,111 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms.... For Hamburg, by steam, 300 bbls. Resin on private terms; 620 bales Tobacco (through freight) at equal to $1 12½.... For the Baltic, an American bark, 531 tons, hence with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.; an American brig, 361 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. do. at 6s. ℔ bbl.... For Helsingfors, a Norwegian bark, about 300 tons, hence with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ℔ bbl.... For a direct port, west coast of Italy, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, at 27½c., with option of the Adriatic direct, at 35c. and £10 gratuity.... For the Mediterranean, a Spanish bark, with Lumber, reported from Savannah, at 52s. 6d.... For the Adriatic, an American bark, 345 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., clearance of June 1.... For Genoa, a British bark, 559 tons, with Logwood, reported from Jamaica, at 50s.... For Valparaiso, a British ship, 1,147 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms.... For port north of Hatteras, two barks, 431 and 395 tons, and a brig, 278 tons, with Sugar, reported from Caibarien, at $5 25; a British brig, 308 tons, with do. from Guantanamo at $5 75; a British brig, 178 tons, with do. from Mayaguez at 37½c.; an American bark, 308 tons; an American schooner, 250 tons, and another, 332 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $4 75; an American brig, 235 tons, and a British brig, 250 tons, with do., reported from Matanzas, at $4 75 and $5; a British bark, 242 tons, and an American bark, 347 tons, with Molasses, reported from Matanzas, at $3@$3 25; an American brig, 259 tons, with Sugar, reported from Caibarien, at $5; an American brig, 332 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $4 50, and a schooner, with Molasses, from do., at $3.... For Boston a British brig, 237 tons, with Molasses, reported from Fajardo, at $3 75; a British brig, 234 tons, with Sugar, reported from Humacoa, at 40c.; an American bark, 414 tons, with Salt, reported from Inagua, at 13c.; and a British brig, 266 tons, with do from Turk's Island, at 12c.... For New-York, a British bark, 318 tons, with Sugar, reported from Guantanamo, at $5 50; a British brig, 204 tons, with do., reported from Santiago de Cuba, at $5 75; an American brig and a British bark, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at 80c.; an American bark, 563 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, with Sugar, from do., at $3 75; two American schooners, 362 and 338 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $4 75, and a Dutch bark, 746 tons, with general cargo, reported from Batavia, (loading on the east coast,) at 80s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 15, 1874.

There was a small slow trade in Beeves on both yesterday and to-day. Prices ranged from 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 57 to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows dull at our last quotations. Veals very slow from 4c.@8c. ℔ lb., quality being poor. Sheep were slow of sale at considerably reduced rates. Shorn Sheep from 6⅜c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; Woolly Sheep at 8c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs from 11½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.; also at $7 25 ℔ head. Live Hogs nominal from 5¾c.@6c. ℔ lb.; City Dressed opened with a somewhat improved feeling at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

S. Schuster sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 75 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 94 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Iowa Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 149 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale 15 Illinois Steers. W. A. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 60 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. H Meyers sold for self 229 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 254 generally good Illinois Steers from 11c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. all round; for Graves & Ofelt, 32 still-fed Kentucky Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 201 Sheep, weights 17,360 lbs., at 6¾c.; 349 Sheep, weight 31,730 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,510 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 2,230 lbs., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 10,900 lbs., on private terms. The foregoing lots were all shorn Ohios; 46 Jersey Spring Lambs, weight 2,350 lbs., at 14c. ℔ lb. T. Kase sold 106 woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 7,440 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 89 Virginia Lambs, average weight 49 lbs. ℔ head, at 11½c. ℔ lb.; 73 Virginia Lambs, average weight 49 lbs. ℔ head, at 12c. ℔ lb.; 52 Jersey Lambs, weight 2,890 lbs., at 13c. ℔ lb.; 20 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,120 lbs., at 14c. ℔ lb.; 29 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,580 lbs., at 14½c. ℔ lb.; 60 Jersey Lambs at $7 25 ℔ head. All these foregoing sales were effected at Harsimus Cove, where 12 cars of Sheep were held on sale at noon this day.

Wholesale Prices of Dressed Meats Direct from City Slaughter-houses.—This trade is very uncertain, and rates are uneven, being materially influenced by the quality sold in lots. Beef, in sides, 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.; in forequarters, 8c.@9c. ℔ lb.; in hindquarters, 11c.@13c. ℔ lb.; in ribs, 14c.@16c. ℔ lb. Mutton, 8c.@13c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs, 16c.@24c. ℔ lb. Veal, 6c.@9c. Tops scarce at 14c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove, 770 head of Horned Cattle, 3,527 Sheep and Lambs, 1,670 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,190 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,840 head, or 520 cars, against 553 cars for the same time last week. There was not sufficient trade this morning to establish prices. Several Philadelphia dealers were on 'Change to-day, but too late for the regular market. A portion of them will lie over until next week. All the stock in the yards was shipped East in first hands. The favorable freight rates offered by the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway will be an inducement for Philadelphia dealers to trade here. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 9,400 head for the same time last week. Trade was dull and slow at yesterday's rates. Wooled Sheep arrive poor and thin; Clipped, with a light run, hold their own well. Sales to-day of 325 head Ohio Wooled Sheep, ranging from 82 lbs. to 84 lbs., at $6 50@$7; 283 head Indiana Wooled Stockers, averaging 76 lbs., at $5 37½; 410 Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 78 lbs. to 83 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,500 head, against 22,500 head for the same time last week. The market was dull. Yorkers, $5@$5 30; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90. Milch Cows are in good demand, and the supply is liberal. Prices range from $30@$50.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—Cattle—The receipts were 100 cars short of last week, and the average quality was not so good. The market is unchanged. Veals—The market is very dull and nominally $2@$3 for common; $4 50@$5 for fine to good, and $5 50 for extra, ℔ 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—Demand dull and the market off from ½c. to ¾c. on common, and from ¼c. to ⅜c. on choice Clipped; Unsheared common to fair, 6½c.@8½c.; Sheared common to fair, 6c.@7½c., and extra 8c.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 15.—Receipts for week ending last night—Cattle, 900; Hogs, 2,110. Shipments—Cattle, 1,280; Hogs, 2,540. Sales—Cattle, 420; Hogs, 1,740. Quotations—Corn-fed Texas Beeves, $4 50@$5; grass-wintered Texas, $2 50@$3; native shippers, $5@$5 50; butchers' stock, $4 50@$5. Market for Hogs and Cattle active.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Flour dull and nominal; only a very light local trade. Wheat active and higher at $1 26¼@$1 26½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 23 for No. 2 do., cash; $1 23¾, June; No. 3 do., $1 16; rejected, $1 07. Corn active and higher at 62¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 63⅜c., June; 64⅜c.@64½c., July; High Mixed, 65c.; rejected, 60c. Oats active and higher at 47c. for No. 2, cash; 44½c., July; rejected, 44c. Rye steady at 98c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Pork active and higher at $16 90, spot; $17, June; $17 25, July. Lard in fair demand and higher at 10¼c., cash or June. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Short Rib Middles, loose, spot, at 8¾c.; Short Clear do., June, 9⅛c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4¼c.@4½c.; Wheat, to do., 4½c.@4¾c. Whisky steady at 95½c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 232,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, and 41,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Flour firm and scarce for low and medium grades; prices range from $4 50@$8 50. Wheat—Spring in fair demand, for shipment: sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 26½; Fall firm and wanted at $1 38½ for No. 3 Red. Corn active and higher at 69c.@70c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats higher and inactive at 53½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye higher at $1@$1 02. Whisky higher at 98c. Pork active and higher at $17 75@$18, cash; $18 25 June. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; no sales. Bacon firm and scarce; more demand for futures; cash lots sold at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c.@10½c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominally 10¼c. for Summer. Hogs lower for low and medium grades, at $4 25@$4 75 for light; $5@$5 35 for Bacon; $5 50@$5 75 for heavy. Cattle firm and steady at $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $5@$6 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,300 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 244,257 bushels; Corn, 160,812 bushels; Oats, 53,969 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 108,523 bushels; Corn, 107,282 bushels; Oats, 14,200 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 37,592 bushels; Corn, 60,349 bushels; Oats, 27,100 bushels. Canal Freights quiet; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. Western Spring, $5 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; sales, 3,200 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 36; 500 bushels Amber at $1 55; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 43; do. No. 2, $1 36@$1 37; Red Winter, $1 60; White, $1 70@$1 72. Corn in good demand; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 at 70½c. Oats steady; sales, 10,000 bushels. Western No. 2 at 58c.; Toledo White held at 61c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70@1 80; Western No. 3, $1 50@$1 55. Rye, nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 15.—Flour 25c. lower on Amber Winter; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 50 for Amber Winter, $9 for White Winter, $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 48; prime White Canada, $1 80; choice do., $1 85. Corn dull; sales 1,300 bushels at 83c. Oats unchanged; sales 1,700 bushels State at 60c. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted, $1 70 for Unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $33 ℔ ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 50c., to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake receipts—32,200 bushels Wheat, 11,300 bushels Corn, 2,390,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—3,500 bushels Wheat, 1,585,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 84c.@86c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 62c.; White, 65c. Rye sold at $1 10. Provisions quiet. Pork—Sales at $17 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Hams easier; Sugar-cured, 13½c.; Plain, 12c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Lard in fair demand and lower; Tierce, 11½c.; Keg, 11¾c. Whisky sold at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 28½ for No. 1; $1 25¼ for No. 2; July, $1 25⅞. Oats steady at 45¼c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 62c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 94c. for No. 1. Barley dull and lower at $1 55 for No. 2 Spring; $1 25 for No. 3 do. Provisions firmer. Pork sold at $17. Meats and Hams strong. Lard scarce at 10¼c. for Steam; 10¾c. for Kettle. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 185,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—Flour quiet, weak, and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 53@$1 54 for No. 1 Red; $1 45 for No. 2 do. Corn quiet, weak, and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady at 12c. for Standard White in car lots; 15c. for State Test.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 15.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35c. Resin quiet; $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.
WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6mS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHRAMM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made herein a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1874.
JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SCHLESINGER and OSCAR L. SCHLESINGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Frederick G. Schlesinger, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th May, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ma16-1aw3wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. DUNBAR and SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of this court made herein, May 5, 1874, notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the bankrupts above named will be held at No. 345 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, May 5, 1874. ROBERT GIBSON, Assignee.

NO. 4,705.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST RANSCH and WILLIAM J. MINSHULL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of August Ransch and William J. Minshull, as copartners, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874.
JOHN BOUNDEY, Assignee,
No. 15 Murray street, New-York City.
my2-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. DUFF WALLACE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of J. Duff Wallace, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 7th day of May, A. D. 1874.
WILLIAM W. BRUCK, Assignee,
No. 11 Whitehall st., New-York City.
my9-1aw3wS*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SCHLESINGER and OSCAR L. SCHLESINGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Oscar L. Schlesinger, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 9, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my16-1aw3wS

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE, and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles W. Bleecker, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1874.
my16-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MORRIS COHN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
my2-1aw3wS R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At Newark, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1784.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD CULLEN, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
my9-1aw3wS*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR,
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.
THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.
f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.
WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.
ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.
CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-1aw6mS* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.
CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
f21-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.
LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-1aw6mS* MARTIN PABST Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.
ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN,
HENRY COLTON, } Executors.
ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
d20-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.
CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
n22-1aw6mS Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL,
m28-1aw6mS* Executor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and to Take Care of Children.—By a Protestant young woman; neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; best City reference; would go to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store, above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NEW-ENGland girl, who has best of reference, and is perfectly able and willing to work, as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work; wears neat print dresses; is willing to be useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good girl; City or country; good references. Apply at present employer's, No. 231 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH WOMAN, with good reference, in a family, to cook, wash, and iron; understands her business well, and wants a permanent home; is kind and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., blue store.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; is highly recommended; City or country. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery; entrance Houston st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman; is an excellent cook and baker; good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or Assist in Washing.—By an English Protestant woman about thirty; she is a very good cook; game, soups, pastries, creams; excellent baker; country or City; best of references. Call at No. 319

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—OR AS well as laundress, &c., by a good, capable young woman, with good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; thorough knowledge of cooking in all its branches. Call at No. West 20th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, first-class cook; expert at baking pastry and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; no objection to Newport for Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR WOMAN, ENGLISH, AS cook, either in a family or hotel; is first-class in every branch of cooking; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN AS cook in a small family, or would take care of a house for the Summer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN; good bread and biscuit baker; good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester st., between the Bowery and Chrystie st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 63 West 37th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady would like a position of trust, as matron, house-keeper, or in a store; would go out of the City; the best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Brown, No. 202 East 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to make herself generally useful; wages moderate in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girl; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only steady home; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; is an excellent laundress; would be willing to do chamber-work and washing in a small family; willing to go to the country; the best of City references. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an English Protestant woman as nurse; she is perfectly trustworthy and experienced and can be recommended in every way; is also a good seamstress, and would take care of an infant or growing children. Call, between 3 and 6 o'clock, at No. West 54th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan as nurse or lady's maid with a family going to Europe; is accustomed to traveling abroad. Call or direct to E. M. M., at her present employer's, No. 53 West 38th st.

NURSE.—FOR ONE OR TWO GROWING CHILdren, or to take care of one child and assist in waiting on a lady. Call at No. 202 West 44th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN WOMan, as monthly nurse, or would care for an invalid. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HONEST, GOOD GERMAN girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is very willing; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

SERVANT.—BY A STOUT, HEALTHY NORWEGIAN girl, as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress, and will take a hand at any sort of work; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; is a first-class groom, careful City driver; is strictly sober, honest, and obliging; is willing to make himself useful if required; City or country; has first-class City reference. Address L., Box No. *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble single colored man, aged 43 years, who is well experienced both in grooming and driving; lived in Mr. C. W. Lawrence's family seven years, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his present employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is sober and obliging, and has fine City references from last employer. Address N. E., Box No. 67 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN, A situation for his coachman, who has been in his employ for some fifteen years; can be highly recommended; a most obliging and competent man. Apply at No. 35 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; understands his business thoroughly in every respect; is temperate, willing, and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference from former employers. Call or address James, No. 11 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; understands the care of blooded horses thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. For further information address C. E., No. 147 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman, who he can cheerfully recommend to any one who needs a good man. Address C. K., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; GOOD reference as to character; sober, honest, and thoroughly understands the business. Address L. L., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business; has the best City reference. Apply or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope desires a situation for his coachman, who has been with him some time, and is a good reliable man. Apply at private stable, No. 162 West 56th st., between 6th and 7th avs., or to John S. Kennedy, 41 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; best City reference. Call or address P. N., No. 62 West 43d st.

COURIER AND VALET.—BY A RELIABLE AND competent young man in every respect; can refer for personal reference to some of the best families in the City. Address J. G., Box No. 58 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Englishman, a situation as farmer and kitchen gardener, or any place of trust on a gentleman's place; understands his business in all branches; wife good dairywoman, or laundress, if required; good references given. Address J. H. Mitchell, Stapleton, Staten Island, or No. 3 White st., New-York.

PORTER.—BY A STEADY MARRIED SCOTCHman, as porter in a wholesale house, or would drive a truck; first-class references. Those wishing a steady, sober man address M. C., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY AN AMERICAN, AGED eighteen years, who can take care of horses and drive, milk, care cows, do chores, assist in garden, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, just returned from Europe, as valet or to travel with a family; great experience with invalids; first-class reference. Address R. C., Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly, having served in good families in the City; has two and six years' reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 477 5th av., corner 41st st., or No. 645 6th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AND WIFE, TO DO all the work of a small family, in a small house in Brooklyn; woman must be a first-class cook and laundress, and man a good waiter and know something about taking care of a horse; must be sober, honest, and steady, and able to give good reference. Address W. E. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW INDUSTRIOUS, ENTERPRISing young men, having a few hundred dollars, to go to South America to engage in coffee culture. All expenses paid. Healthy climate. For full particulars address S. A., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARDENER A SHORT distance in the country; must understand to take care horses thoroughly. Call at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A GOOD LAUNdress; must be Protestants, and bring good City references. Apply at No. 8 East 14th st., after 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work for a man and wife, and one young child. Inquire at No. 307 East 27th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND IN CENTRAL PARK, SOME LITTLE time since, a SLEEVE BUTTON with the letter The owner can apply with the mate at No. 2 East st. between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. W. E. Sheridan. Matinée at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN by Prof. Herrmann. Matinée at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—FRENCH SPY—Varieties.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—PEDESTRIANISM by Edward Payson Weston.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—ANTIQUITIES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c. Open during the day.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The President having at length taken a very decided course in reference to the two Governors of Arkansas, the "little war" seems not unlikely to collapse. Yesterday the President's proclamation, recognizing BAXTER, was telegraphed to Little Rock, and forthwith the people fell to singing and rejoicing. The stores were reopened, and women and children were once more seen in the streets. Nothing has been heard from BROOKS thus far—but he *may* show his teeth yet, and in that case he and his followers will receive a lesson which may incidentally make an impression on the minds of the carpet-baggers throughout the South.

By a neat subterfuge the House yesterday defeated the bill sent from the Senate forbidding the wasteful, ridiculous, and dishonest practice of printing in the official report speeches that are never delivered. We do not know that it is worth while to criticise such action. A body of gentlemen who can publicly sustain so mean and scandalous a method of squandering the public money for a chance to cheat their constituents are hardened against public opinion, or are confident that their constituents rather like to be cheated. Probably a member who distributes among his constituents copies of the *Record* containing a speech he never made, without any intimation of that fact, does not get nearly so much contempt as he deserves. But that is because the trick is not generally detected, and the time may come when the process will not be so safe as it now is.

The price of a seat in Congress from Arkansas, according to one BRADLEY, who claims to have sold that commodity, is $1,500—five hundred down and the remainder in two very uncertain installments. This was the bargain BRADLEY swears he made with Hon. Mr. HYNES, who is now in the House of Representatives. He declares that he was elected, but agreed not to contest HYNES' seat in consideration of the sum mentioned. The transaction is a little more shameless, but we do not know that it is any more disgraceful, than the peddling of patronage for political support which is carried on by men of the Butler stamp, who oppose civil service reform, and think our present system "the best the sun ever shone on."

The "Reformed Episcopalians" held a meeting in this City yesterday, at which the ministers who were present revised the Book of Common Prayer. Rev. J. D. WILSON moved the omission from the prayer for those in authority of the words, "Grant them in health and prosperity long to live." He thought that these words, "though appropriate in a monarchy, were unsuitable in a country where the Magistrates do not remain in office during life." In the prayer for the President of the United States, Dr. MCNEILLY moved to strike out the words "Thy servant," on the ground that "they were often inappropriate." In the Litany it was proposed to substitute the words, "be gracious to us forever" for the words, "be not angry with us forever,"—"some members arguing," we are told, "that the words as they stood were *offensive*." These suggestions are at least curious enough to deserve the passing attention of our readers, and that is why we quote them here.

It appears that the Russian Prince who stole the diamonds is not the middle-aged gentleman who commands the troops in and around St. Petersburg, and who is known as the Grand Duke NICHOLAS. The real culprit is another NICHOLAS, also a Grand Duke, but only a nephew, not a brother of the Czar. We assume that the offending NICHOLAS is not the interesting youth of fifteen and eldest son of the Grand Duke MICHAEL, but is his cousin, the son of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. This gay young Captain of infantry, lately turned twenty-four, has yielded, it seems, to the fascinations of "a well-known French actress," and thinking that his mother's diamonds would become her well, "conveyed" the same from the family jewel casket into the custody of the too-bewitching daughter of France. As the Emperor has, with his accustomed Roman firmness, directed that his nephew should be prosecuted like any other criminal, the next Russian Prince who wants to give away his mother's diamonds will probably first ask her consent.

The politics of Spain appear to move so fast that even the *Sun* cannot follow them. It persists in classing that versatile politician, CASTELAR, as a Federal Republican—a position which, by the way, in the Spanish sense of the term, he never occupied. An attachment to the Federal system of this country does not necessarily involve a belief in the autonomy of the Commune, or the sovereign independence of the Canton. Without discussing, however, what was CASTELAR'S political creed before the insurrections in Murcia and Andalusia, there can be no doubt of his position since these outbreaks of Spanish Federalism. He employed methods for their suppression which were so thoroughly repugnant to even moderate Federalists as to bring about a rupture between himself and Señor SALMERON, the President of the Cortes, and to secure for him a virtual vote of censure by a majority of 120 votes on the reassembling of the Cortes. A few weeks ago, that eminent Federal Republican, PI Y MARGALL, issued the first of a series of four pamphlets entitled *The History of the Attempt to Establish the Republic of Spain*. The purport of this was to defend himself against the tolerably well supported imputation of sympathizing with the Cantonal insurrections, when President of the Cabinet. The publication formed the occasion of a letter from Señor CASTELAR, in which, according to a published abstract, "he asserts that he does not repent of any of his political acts, and characterizes more strongly than ever his tendencies toward Conservative Republicanism; a Conservative Republic being, in his opinion, the only Republic possible in Spain." It is just as true that CASTELAR is to-day the leader of a section of Spanish Republicans who take their stand on national unity and lean toward Conservatism, as that FIGUERAS, SALMERON, and PI Y MARGALL represent three shades of the Federal Republicanism of Spain that means national dissolution, and which, deprived of the support of the socialist names, would have no vitality left.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Among some papers of Senator SUMNER which have recently been published, was found a letter from Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, prophesying in the near future the union of Canada and the United States under the same Government. The first step toward this end, he believed, would be a partial release of the Canadian provinces from the imperial leading-strings, and the establishment of a Canadian Government in which Great Britain might possess a remote share, but which, in its essentials, should be under the sole direction of Canada. Such a Government Canada now has; but the effect of it does not seem likely to be what Mr. COBDEN thought he foresaw. In any case, if such an effect is to follow, it is as yet very uncertain and contingent. Our neighbors at this moment present themselves in the light of a community possessed of a good deal of energy of their own, bent on cementing the union they have formed among themselves, not a little proud of their relations with the mother country, and far more ready to assume toward us a position friendly but independent than to seek anything like political amalgamation. Whatever may be the ultimate destiny of the two portions of the continent, there is at present existing a subject of discussion between them of much more immediate importance than their political union in any form. This subject is their commercial relations.

It is now eight years since the reciprocity treaty with Canada was terminated by the action of the United States, and on the articles which, under that treaty, were exchanged free, the United States now imposes an average duty of a little more than twenty-five per cent. The more important articles formerly free were animals of all kinds, butter and cheese, wool, breadstuffs, grain and flour, vegetables, lumber and timber, coal, gypsum and fish. These are, as will be seen, actual necessaries, contributing to the food, clothing and shelter of our people. Why we should not receive them from any country that will send them to us at as low a price as we can get them for is something which we confess that, for our part, we are entirely unable to understand. The tendency of fiscal legislation in the United States for some time has been to derive as much of our Customs revenues as possible from imported luxuries, and to release from taxation gradually, but surely, those articles which are demanded by common necessity. With some exceptions—not very creditable to the good sense of the country—this has been the line pursued. Following this line, it is obvious that we must before long come to the conclusion that the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty was a mistake, and one which, at the earliest opportunity, we would do well to reconsider.

Such an opportunity is now presented. Pending the consideration of that provision of the Treaty of Washington which entitles Canada to compensation (under arbitration) for the enjoyment by the United States of the coast fisheries of the Dominion for twelve years, it has been suggested that the interests of both countries would be advanced if Canada should waive this claim, and a new reciprocity treaty should be negotiated. The suggestion seems to us a good one, and well worth the most careful attention. There is no doubt that both countries lost by the abandonment of reciprocity. The United States, however, so far as we can judge from statistics now accessible, lost the most. When the treaty was brought to an end in 1866, the Canadians immediately set themselves to work to provide elsewhere the advantages from which they had been shut off in the direction of the United States. Under the treaty our markets were open to their principal products; they immediately sought new ones. Formerly they sent a large proportion of their goods to American ports for shipment abroad; they undertook to secure direct communication with Europe, and they expended $20,000,000 on the Intercolonial Railway, and much larger sums in the enlargement of canals, the improvement of the navigation of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the subsidizing of ocean and river steam-ship lines. By these means the foreign commerce of Canada, which fell $20,000,000 the first year after the repeal of the treaty, has been raised to an amount $75,000,000 above the highest point reached under the treaty.

The injury to Canada was one to general trade. The injury to the United States was more special, and not easily to be made up by efforts in other directions. For instance, in 1866 we imported from Canada about six and a half millions of dollars worth of lumber. Last year we imported over eleven millions of dollars worth, and this because we could not obtain it elsewhere, and we *must* have it. The United States, at this moment, presents the curious spectacle of a country legislating in every possible way to promote the growth of timber, and the same time imposing a tax on imported lumber, which is, in effect and in intention, a premium on the consumption of timber. Another incident of the repeal of the treaty is that the balance of trade, which was formerly largely in our favor, is now decidedly against us, the average surplus of imports being, since the repeal of the treaty, more than $7,000,000 annually.

Probably the most important interest affected by the repeal of the reciprocity treaty, although not the one most seriously affected, is the fishing interest. Nothing could be more to our advantage in our Canadian relations than the coast fisheries, which under the Treaty of Washington are to be had free, paradoxically enough, only by paying for them. That is, the nation at large pays that a benefit may accrue freely to a portion of its citizens. If the suggestion to which we have referred could be carried out, and Canada were willing to waive the right to compensation under the Treaty of Washington on consideration of a general treaty of reciprocity, it would seem to be to our advantage very decidedly to adopt such an arrangement. And should the matter be opened the extension of the former treaty would be desirable.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

It is hardly worth while discussing the question whether the term "social science" conveys a strictly accurate idea of the class of subjects usually treated under that head. Some people may question the claim of any body of truths whose common principles are not clearly known and defined, to assume the title of science at all; others may doubt whether, in this sense, there ever can be a science of social economy, since it is confessedly because of its lack of exact principles that it has come to form a separate department of investigation and discussion. What is rather more to the purpose is, that the educated portion of the public should understand perfectly what social science means, and appreciate, in at least a limited degree, the objects to which its promoters devote themselves. We are not so sure that any considerable section of the public are aware of the debt which modern society owes to social science discussions. Yet they have unquestionably contributed more than any other influence to secure the application of sanitary science to the preservation of the public health. The interests of higher education in its bearing on the practical affairs of life, the relation of jurisprudence to international and social welfare, prison, and hospital reform, and the treatment of the perplexing problems of pauperism—all those and other social questions of similar importance have owed much of their recent progress toward a satisfactory solution to the influence of bodies like the American Social Science Association.

The general meeting of that association takes place this year in New-York, and opens on Tuesday next, May 19. The sessions will extend over four days, and will be held in the Association Hall. The subjects to be discussed necessarily take a pretty wide range, but in nearly every case the preliminary exposition of these subjects has been intrusted to men who are acknowledged authorities in the special branch of inquiry with which they deal. For example, it would be difficult to find any man better fitted than Dr. WOOLSEY to treat the international question of "the exemption from capture of private property upon the sea," and the discussion of "national principles of taxation" could hardly be put in abler hands than those of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS. A paper from Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge, on "Ocean Lines for Steam-ship Navigation" ought to do more toward bringing about some general agreement on the subject than reams of matter from the ordinary run of writers. "Hygiene in Schools and Colleges," "Pauperism in the City of New-York," and "Public Libraries," are among the topics which wil be distributed throughout the seven day and evening sessions of the association. All these, it will be observed, fall strictly within the scope of social science, which claims to occupy a place between political economy and political philosophy, and which deals "with the effect of existing social forces and their result on the general well-being of the community." To those who desire to obtain more exact and thorough information on this class of subjects than they are likely to get in any other way, we can confidently recommend attendance at the sessions of the Social Science Association. For the credit of the City, we trust that its intelligence and culture will be adequately represented at these assemblages.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

The session upon which the French Legislature recently entered bids fair to be an eventful one. A number of questions have to be settled which cannot well be postponed much longer. Some of these questions relate to constitutional laws, the organization of the two Houses, and the transmission of the Presidential powers. M. DE BROGLIE, as we see by the news this morning, presents to the Assembly a bill for the formation of an Upper Chamber, in pursuance of a project which he has talked about for some time past. It has long been evident that a crisis was approaching, and there seems to be no escape from it now.

French monarchists have lived of late on a kind of Micawber policy, temporizing and waiting for something to turn up. They know that this cannot last. Some sort of settlement must be reached. France is tired of the provisional state, which keeps the door open to all kinds of schemes and plots. The Legitimists, who would fain postpone a settlement of any kind, have felt for some time that the time for procrastination was passing away. One of them, in a remarkable speech delivered in the Assembly shortly before its last recess, said: "Gentlemen, by an act of your sovereign power you have modified a law whose prescriptions were formal, the law of the 14th of April, 1871, on municipal elections. I will remind you of this precedent when, after our return in May, we shall have to reconsider the vote of last November, (relating to the Constitution of the Septennat,) to deliberate on the constitutional laws which are drawn up at this moment, and, above all, to put an end to the provisional state, which France will not tolerate any longer."

Now, the promised land for the Legitimists is legitimate monarchy. But France shows little anxiety to follow them. They have not been able to wean her from democratic principles. Their plan has failed once, and will fail again. Bonapartists are not likely to fare better. They have been crying out loudly about their claims and deserts, but Sedan and the loss of Alsace-Lorraine will for some time, if not forever, be the stumbling-block of Bonapartism. A Legitimist or a Bonapartist restoration seems to be out of the question. Apart from such a restoration, we see but three roads to a practical settlement of the present difficulties. Either M. DE BROGLIE will carry his plan of constitutional laws, limited suffrage, and patched-up Upper House, or he will fail, resign with his colleagues, and be replaced by a Ministry whose duty it will be to organize the Septennial Republic on a broader basis; or, finally, the Assembly will decree its dissolution, and call on the people to decide by general elections what the future Government of France shall be.

There is not much probability that M. DE BROGLIE will be able to secure a sufficient majority to push through his favorite scheme. The Republicans will not support him, nor can the Legitimists and Bonapartists do so without giving up the object of their own ambition. Their better course would be to appeal to the people at once. The worst that can befall them at the polls is to be defeated. There might be a chance of their recovering from defeat; there would be none of their restoration after committing political suicide. A change of Ministry and a gradual organization of the Republic, or the dissolution of the Assembly and general elections, seem much more likely to take place than a victory of M. DE BROGLIE and Orleanism.

HOW TO DEAL WITH RUFFIANS.

We lately called attention to the increasing frequency of highway robberies in the streets of this City, and expressed a hope that the tendency to these outrages would be checked by prompt and severe punishment. That hope, we regret to say, has not been justified by the event. Almost daily, one or more such offenses are chronicled in the Police reports, and every day they seem to increase in daring. Thus, on Monday night, a little after dusk, a man was knocked down and robbed on one of the most frequented up-town streets. On Tuesday night, as early as 10 o'clock, an Italian named RICARDO GARCIA was set upon in so public a neighborhood as the corner of Greene and Eighth streets by six or seven men, who surrounded him, seized him by the throat and arms, and rifled his pockets. Then, in the presence of their outraged victim, they crossed the street and coolly proceeded to count and divide their plunder. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, and particularly the time and place, this is one of the most audacious street robberies yet recorded. Hardly less impudent in its audacity was the attack upon Mr. DANIEL P. DONOVAN on the succeeding night. About the same hour of the evening—that is, at 10 o'clock—he was standing on the steps of his dwelling-house, No. 3 Attorney street, when two passers-by turned upon him, knocked him down, and robbed him of a gold watch and chain worth $200.

In every one of these cases, as in those we mentioned before, one or more of the criminals were captured by the Police. So this time, at least, that much-abused department of our Municipal administration was not to blame. But unluckily, from first to last, not one of these ruffians has yet been punished, or so much as brought to trial. They have been taken before a Police Magistrate, and either discharged, in the absence of the complainant, or else, where the complainant has appeared, have been admitted to bail in sums averaging about $500. Now, we need not dwell upon the encouragement given to crime by this limping and languid administration of justice. We have many times enforced its dangers, and, indeed, the facts speak for themselves. Had the highway robbers arrested last week been now, as they should be, on their way to Sing Sing, the robberies of that week would not have been committed. In this matter we might well take a lesson from a State that we are accustomed to regard as being rather below than above our own level of progress and enlightenment.

In our telegraphic news yesterday was given the brief but interesting and significant history of Mr. LEWIS ROBINSON'S adventures in Delaware. On the morning of Wednesday, May 13, Mr. ROBINSON arrived at Wilmington, from New-Haven, Conn. At noon he was arrested for an attempt to commit a most atrocious assault in the streets upon a little girl, and locked up in Newcastle Jail. On Thursday morning he was arraigned, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon he was convicted and sentenced. An interval of just twenty-nine hours was allowed to elapse between the crime and the conviction, and an interval of less than forty-eight hours will have brought Mr. ROBINSON to the beginning of his very salutary punishment. This morning, after receiving thirty lashes, and standing in the pillory for an hour, he will enter the State Prison, not to leave it for ten years.

Now, why cannot we have in New-York some justice after this pattern? Have we not courts enough, or sufficient Judges? We have in this City half a dozen courts possessing to a considerable extent co-ordinate jurisdiction, and we have twenty-five or thirty Judges, exclusive of the Police and District Courts, drawing something like $350,000 a year. Why, with all this elaborate and costly apparatus, is it not possible to make the punishment of crime more effectual, because swifter, than it actually is? There is an answer to this question which deserves more extended consideration than we can give it now. But this much is certain, that if our streets are ever to be made safe from the footpad and the assassin, the courts must do much more than they are now doing to second the efforts of the Police.

"THE BULLION REPORT."

If some of our inflationist friends will peruse a book which we have already commended, Prof. SUMNER'S *History of American Currency*, they will find there nearly all the financial fallacies which they have been presenting to our people during the past few years as axioms, fully exposed both in our own experience and in that of Great Britain. During the period of British suspension, precisely the same arguments in favor of an inconvertible currency were continually offered as we have heard lately. The "solid men" of London asserted, as solid men have done here, that it was not paper which was depreciated, but gold; that there was no better currency than the British bank notes; that to use gold and silver was barbarous, and that "guineas were an incumbrance;" that the pound sterling was an "ideal unit," and had no relation to any weight of the precious metals of a given fineness; that paper money enlivened trade and created prosperity; that the war could not be carried on without paper; that exchange was the all-important factor in resumption, and that Great Britain could not return to specie payments while the exchanges were adverse and she was in the debtor relation.

It was reserved for the British inflationists to make only one step further than the American in financial folly; and that was to carry a vote through Parliament, by a large majority, (in the session of 1811,) that paper was equal to gold, or, in other words, that £100 in bank notes were the same as £86 in guineas. We believe that not even Gen. BUTLER has ventured to present such a motion in Congress. The fallacies of the British inflationists were especially exposed by the reasoning of the famous "Bullion Report" of 1810, which ought to be studied as an elementary treatise by every man who thinks at all on finance. Prof. SUMNER has reproduced it in full in his volume. One of the questions which was especially before the committee, and which they fully discuss in the report, is, "Is an adverse balance of trade the explanation of an outflow of gold?" or, "Is a favorable balance of trade the only condition of an influx of gold?" This question has been before our community throughout our suspension. Many of our own soundest business men have been befogged by the supposed difficulties of resumption with an adverse balance of trade. The President, in his recent veto, reaffirms the doctrine of the bullion report, and the sound argument of political economy that "foreign exchanges have little to do with the question."

The committee who prepared this report for Parliament examined an immense number of witnesses and made a most careful and thorough investigation. They came to the conclusions that if there is an especial drain of the precious metals from one country to another, it is due—unless there be a particular cause, like a foreign war or exportation to purchase food—to the presence of an inferior currency in the one country; and that if the inferior currency be removed (or contracted) the outflow will stop, and gold will come in. But gold will not come in except in very exceptional circumstances, unless the inferior currency be diminished or removed. This position, we suppose, is now recognized as an axiom by most students of finance. On the question whether the price of gold itself had not changed in Great Britain—a position taken here by some prominent banking authorities—the report well says, (p. 346:)

> "The same rise of the market price of gold above its mint price will take place if the local currency of this particular country, being no longer convertible into gold, should at any time be issued to excess. That excess cannot be exported to other countries, and, not being convertible into specie, it is not necessarily returned upon those who issued it; it remains in the channel of circulation, and is gradually absorbed by increasing the price of all commodities. An increase of the quantity in the local currency of any particular country will raise prices in that country exactly in the same manner as an increase in a general supply of precious metals raises prices all over the world. By means of the increase of quantity the value of a certain portion of a given portion of that circulating medium in exchange, for other commodities is lowered; in other words, the money prices of all other commodities are raised, and that of bullion with the rest. In this manner an excess of the local currency of a particular country will occasion a rise of the market price of gold above its mint price. * * * * * * In this manner a general rise of all prices, a rise in the market price of gold, and a fall (rise) of the foreign exchanges will be the effect of an excessive quantity of circulating medium in a country which has adopted currency not exportable or not convertible at will into coin, which is exportable."

One of our great financial subjects of discussion here has been, "Who and what shall determine the amount of our currency? Shall it be so much per capita? or shall the Secretary of the Treasury fix the quantity? or Congress itself in the plenitude of its wisdom?" This celebrated committee had no faith in the Bank of England exercising such a discretion. They say, (p. 376:)

> "The suspension of cash payments has had the effect of committing into the hands of the Directors of the Bank of England, to be exercised by their sole discretion, the important charge of supplying the country with that quantity of circulating medium which is exactly proportionate to the wants and occasions of the public. In the judgment of the committee that is a trust which it is unreasonable to expect that the Directors of the Bank of England should ever be able to discharge. The most detailed knowledge of the actual trade of the country, combined with the profound science in all the principles of money and circulation, would not enable any man or set of men to adjust and keep always adjusted the right proportion of circulating medium in a country to the wants of trade."

The bullion report may be said to have been the intellectual cause of the final resumption in England. Its careful investigation and sound conclusions gradually worked a change in public opinion. An opportunity came—like the present in this country—when, in 1819, revulsion, a fall of prices, and favorable exchanges made resumption easier. Paper was at such a time contracted with less hardship to the community, and specie payments were resumed almost unconsciously.

ANATOLIA.

When in doubt, try Asia Minor, is the principle on which many young gentlemen and ladies pursuing classical and historical studies are wont to act; so much is this the case that a humorous schoolmaster used to term the row of dunces at the bottom of the class over which he presided, "the Asia Minor gentlemen." A telegram last Wednesday, to the effect that there is no abatement of the famine in Anatolia, offered a fine opportunity to the class of students to which we have referred, to test the accuracy of their geographical knowledge. Anatolia is still more a dunce's haven than our old-school friend Asia Minor. Its confines are of a character most conveniently indefinite to persons weak in geography. There seems, in fact, no certainty where it begins and ends, but the name is understood usually to be applied now to the northern and north-western part of Asia Minor, that being the portion lying nearest to Constantinople; and it is to the Pashalic forming this divison of the peninsula of Asia Minor, that the telegram probably refers.

The author of an admirable work on Asia Minor, published in Paris in 1853, remarks that in point of extension of coast line, no country can compare with Asia Minor except Great Britain. This is in a marked degree the case with Greece, and the celebrated HEEREN has found in it a cause of the phenomenal power and civilization of that country in ancient times. Even to-day the trading ability of Greece—probably in no slight degree traceable to such facilities—shows itself wherever her people find that unfettered play for the exercise of their capacities which is denied them at home, as the houses of RALLI and others, who almost control the London market in many important branches, sufficiently attest. The large part which Asia Minor has played in the world's history, may, perhaps, in no small degree be traced to a like cause. It is now affected by the general torpor which pervades the dominions over which the Sultan directly rules, but there is still a good deal of commercial activity within its borders.

In the north of Anatolia, about 160 miles south of the Black Sea, and 250 east of Constantinople in an air line, is Angora, and the country in which the celebrated Angora sheep especially flourish lies within a region about eighty miles north and south of it, Kizil-Ermak being the northern and Sevrihissar the southern boundary. This sheep is, of course, found in various parts of the country, but it is here that its best qualities appear to attain their fullest development, and the breed is in its purest condition. The general region is but about a forty-fourth part of Asia Minor. It is somewhat mountainous, penetrated by deep valleys, and well watered by streams. The climate is one of extremes of heat and cold, but the Summer is dry. The sheep and its covering, when in perfection, appears to be the production of this district exclusively. The slightest change of scene is found to produce an inferiority more or less serious in the quality of the wool, and those skilled in the matter are reported to be able to detect a difference between the sheep on the bank near Kizil-Ermak and the sheep across the river. Indeed, the natives of the district declare that you cannot transport a kid from its native village to one in the neighborhood without exposing it to an attack of a sort of nostalgia. The attempts made to transport the sheep to Constantinople, Smyrna, and other towns of Asia Minor, outside that peculiar region which nature appears to have set aside for their domain, have consequently proved a failure; the wool invariably is found to deteriorate. This is the testimony of ages. TCHIHATCHEFF, the famous Turkish traveler, quotes EVLIYA-EFFENDI, who went through this country in the seventeenth century, as saying, "The French have tried to transport Angora goats into their country, but, God be praised, they will soon degenerate there." The Angora wool trade is thus, though actively pursued, confined to a small district. The bulk of the people of Anatolia are occupied in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and they have been regarded as exceptionally well off for Turkish subjects.

The affliction of famine is more serious there than in India by reason of the difficulty in raising funds for extensive relief, the finances of Turkey being in so unsatisfactory a condition. The English Secretary of Legation there stated in 1867 that the sum of £14,000,000 might fairly be taken as the maximum of the ordinary national revenue, and £5,436,000 as the charge of the two categories of debt. This left £8,564,000 available for all purposes of Government, but £5,393,000 of this being required for Government expenditure in the provinces, only £3,171,000 remained for the expenditure of the central Government. Almost every year, up to 1870, saw a fresh loan, and the latter loans have been contracted on ruinous terms. It was probably money troubles which induced the Sultan to give the Khédive the firman placing him in complete independence of the Porte, as regards political and judicial administration, in 1873. A yearly tribute of £150,000 and a present of £1,000,000 are said to have been the conditions for these concessions, and enormous sums had already been wrung from the Khédive by palace and seraglio.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. John McCullough continues to appear at Booth's. His performance in "Richelieu" last evening drew together a large audience, and produced a very favorable impression. Mr. McCullough who, of course, played *Richelieu*, and made the personage a good deal more sympathetic and a good deal less wily than he is usually pictured, was supported by Mr. Wheelock (*De Mauprat*) and by Miss Lillie (*Julie.*) The same programme will be interpreted this afternoon and night.... Mr. J. W. Morrissey, the amiable and industrious Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is to profit by a benefit representation. It will occur on the afternoon of Wednesday next, when "Monsieur Alphonse" will be acted, and Mlle. Di Murska will sing the second act of "Dinorah."

DEATH OF MLLE. TOSTEE.

The *Journal de Paris* announces the death of Mlle. Tostée. No other newspaper makes mention of the fact, but the *Journal* affirms that she died at Pau of grief at the loss of a daughter. Mlle. Tostée will be remembered as having been the original *Grande Duchesse* and *Belle Hélène* in this country; she will be remembered, too, as an actress of rare spirit, *finesse*, and skill.

AN EDITOR'S DISCOVERY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 13.

Now and then a rural editor dismounts from his tripod, puts on his traveling legs, and goes down to the national capital to see if the rulers and legislators of the land "have done altogether according to the cry of it." We never hear of one of these inquisitorial expeditions that a feeling of apprehension does not come over us of the discovery of some new calamity about to be visited upon the heads of this afflicted people. Whether it is that things are really as bad as they are represented, or that the mind which has looked out upon the world at long range is perturbed and disposed to exaggeration by being brought objectively closer to the figures within the field of vision, we really cannot say; but it does somehow come about that the most shocking revelations of perverse, ambitious, and iniquitous plottings against the peace and dignity of the nation follow these editorial probings of the secret chambers of the national heart.

When the telegraph ominously whispered that "H. W." of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, meandering all along the coast, was making the flaggings of Pennsylvania avenue resound to the clumpings of his editorial brogans, we felt in all our bones that the fullness of time had come for another of those violent shocks which send a thrill of horror to the extremities of the body politic. It has been impossible for some days to pick up a damp copy of that enterprising newspaper without feeling that somewhere amid the wild luxuriance of prodigal information in which it abounds, the startled eye would light upon something, over the well-known initials, pregnant with impending national calamity. At last it has come! It is contained in a letter dated "Washington, the 9th of May," and under the heading of "The Political Outlook." And here is an extract from it:

> "It is now believed in Washington, soberly and by the coolest-headed men, that Grant means a third term, and that he does not reckon without his host. I confess that I think he has even more than that in his mind's eye. When I look back into the origin, course, and tenor of his Administration, how he played with parties before he became President and how he has played with the politicians since; when, bewildered and awe-struck, I gaze upon the composition of his Cabinet; when I consider the cool way he disposed of Morton and the cool way he would dispose of Washburne; when I seen his equipage rolling through the streets in a defiant, regal style, unused to the simplicity of a republican court, and know that his private habits are equally defiant, and, mindful of these things, when I remember that nobody is shocked or alarmed, I can work out no other result as the natural, the inevitable purpose of his mind and heart, than that sort of personal government to which Prince Louis Napoleon addressed himself after his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the French Republic."

If it were not for the quieting assurance given in the concluding paragraph of the letter, that it is made up of "stray notions" which found their way into the editorial brain "between the sherry and the champagne," we should be utterly disconsolate, and prepare to write "Ichabod" upon the portals of the Republic. It does not seem to us, however, that the case is absolutely desperate and hopeless so long as a luminous editor is able pensively to contemplate the vast phantom of Cæsarism, without confounding the editorial digestion or palsying the editorial band as it lifts the beaded and sparkling glass to the rubicund editorial lips. The festive and joyous allusion to refreshing beverages that moistened deglutition while the "stray notions" went and came, unbidden guests at the feast, shows that the grisly phantom possessed none of the terrors that shook the nerves of doughty warriors at the Last Banquet of the Baron.

We are further reassured against our fears when we look again into the letter for the exciting causes of the weird phenomena that disturbed the darkened soul of the editorial *bon vivant* in his hour of supreme enjoyment. A personal dynasty, and an indefinite period of bullet-headed Generalism in the executive chair, is predicated upon the fact that Grant vetoed the Senate Financial bill! Now, had Grant vetoed it because he believed it to be a measure not in harmony with the pledges of the Republican Party and the past policy of his Administration, or because he thought it violative of good faith to public creditors, and calculated to put off indefinitely the day when a paper dollar shall have the value of a gold dollar, we might reflect upon the act with tolerable composure of mind.

But no such patriotic or lofty motive, we are told, actuated the President. He vetoed the bill because he wanted to kill off Morton, put Logan back a thousand years, extinguish the prospects of all dangerous rivals, hopelessly disrupt and divide political parties, and secure the succession to himself. Having bribed Conkling to acquiesce, bought off Butler, dished Dawes, disposed of Washburne, hamstrung Hendricks, thwarted Thurman, and demoralized both political parties, this astute soldier-civilian adroitly, and as he did at Appomattox Court-house, comes in at the supreme moment, looming gigantic over prostrate forms and the general wreck of things, the central and vast figure of an imperial colossus.

A "dismal prospect, indeed," as the editor remarks. With the Democratic Party just strong enough to lose, the grangers just strong enough to hold on, the Liberals neither strong nor weak enough to count, and the Republicans disordered and divided, what is to prevent the ascendency of this one-man power, this incarnation of imperial despotism? "Behold the opportunity and the man!" exclaims the astounded editor. "In the atom and motion, behold the Universe," says Saguiney. Yea, verily. There is nothing like it. Given a lively imagination, the dome of the Capitol visible between the necks of a sherry decanter and a champagne bottle, and he would be a miserable wretch, without the soul of an oyster, who could not conjure up as melancholy reflections as did Marius sitting amid the ruins of Carthage.

We have a faint hope that when "H. W." shall have shaken off the dust of the capital, and resumed his wonted place in this Western seat of empire, a serene faith in the omnipotence of the people will scatter the "stray notions" that have saddened and sobered a usually buoyant mind, and inspire confidence in the ability of 40,000,000 of intelligent freemen to preserve the institutions which the fathers established with infinite care, and which their children have maintained at infinite cost. It is not impossible that Gen. Grant may aspire to a third term, though as yet we have seen no evidences of it beyond the gossip of sensational correspondents, and the evolutions of the consciousness of the intellectual department of the New-York *Herald*. But should he become President a third time, it will be by the consent of the American people, in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, and without any surrender of sovereignty on the part of those who would hurl from the Executive chair and grind to fine dust any man who should presume to hold the Presidential office one hour beyond the time to which he is entitled to exercise its perogatives.

OBITUARY.

EDWIN HOYT.

Mr. Edwin Hoyt, senior member of the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., died yesterday morning, at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. Hoyt was the oldest dry-goods merchant in the City, and his death will be sincerely mourned, not merely by his more immediate friends, but by all those with whom his business relations brought him in contact. His extensive business transactions were always characterized by unswerving rectitude and integrity, and his personal worth was universally recognized by his brother merchants. He was born at Stamford, Conn., and at the time of his death had just attained his seventieth year. Fifty-one years of his life were devoted to business pursuits, in which he developed an aptitude and ability that placed him in a foremost position among the merchants of this great commercial Metropolis. At nineteen years—an age when most young men have but little thought of turning to serious pursuits—he went into the dry-goods jobbing business in New-York. His application and industry, his strict business habits, his honorable dealings and exemplary rectitude were the passports to the success which he afterward achieved. His business rapidly increased, he made hosts of friends, and extended his commercial relations. After some twelve years spent in this branch of the dry-goods trade he went into the commission business, in which he remained up to the time of his death. This change of business occurred in 1835, and at that time Hoyt & Bogart was the name of the firm. The experience which Mr. Hoyt had now gained was most valuable in his new relations, and the result was a successful and satisfactory copartnership, which lasted until the death of Mr. Bogart. The title of the firm then became Hoyt, Tillinghast & Co., but in 1858 a new partnership was constituted, and the firm became known by the title which it bore up to Mr. Hoyt's death—Hoyt, Spragues & Co. Since his first start in business, Mr. Hoyt's career was one of continual progression. There was nothing retrograde about it; every point which he gained was made the basis of new efforts in an upward and onward direction. His death resulted from an attack of pneumonia. He had recovered from a similar attack about six weeks before. During last week he was in seemingly good health, and on last Saturday was in his office, and attended to business during the entire day. The attack, however, recurred on Sunday, and so acute was it that from the first no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The gloomy forebodings of his friends were realized, and he died yesterday morning. The house of the firm in Franklin street was closed yesterday. The funeral of the deceased will take place on Monday, and out of respect for his memory it was decided at an informal meeting of wholesale dry-goods merchants that their places of business shall not be opened until after 12 o'clock on that day.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Continued from First Page.

by both Houses of the General Assembly in such manner as is or may hereafter be prescribed by law." When this Constitution was adopted there was a law in the State, which continues in force, prescribing the mode in which the contest should be conducted before the General Assembly, the first section of which is as follows: "All contested elections of Governor shall be decided by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, and in such joint meeting the President of the Senate shall preside." Brooks accordingly presented to the Lower House of said Assembly his petition for a contest, but, by the decisive vote of 63 to 9 it was rejected by that body. Subsequently the Attorney General, upon the petition of Brooks, applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a *quo warranto* to try the validity of Baxter's title to the office of Governor, in which it was alleged that Baxter was a usurper, &c. That court denied the application upon the ground that the courts of the State had no right to hear and determine the question presented because exclusive jurisdiction in such cases had been conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution and laws of the State.

Brooks then brought a suit against Baxter in the Pulaski Circuit Court, under sections 525 of the Civil Code of Arkansas, which reads as follows: "Whenever a person usurps an office or franchise to which he is not entitled by law, an action by proceeding at law may be instituted against him, either by the State or the party entitled to the office or franchise, to prevent the usurper from exercising the office or franchise." Brooks stated in his petition that he received more than 45,000 votes, and that Baxter received less than 30,000 votes for Governor at the said election, and after declaring that Baxter has usurped the office, prays that it may be given to him by the judgment of the court, and that he may recover the sum of $2,000, the emoluments of said office withheld from him by Baxter. This presented to the court the simple question of a contest for the office of Governor. Baxter demurred to this petition on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the case, and afterward, on the 15th of April, the court, in the absence of the defendant's counsel, overruled the demurrer, and without further pleadings or any evidence in the case rendered judgment for Brooks, in accordance with the prayer of his petition. Brooks, within a few minutes thereafter, without process to enforce the execution of said judgment, and with the aid of armed men, forcibly ejected Baxter and took possession of the Governor's office. On the next day after the judgment was rendered Baxter's counsel made a motion to set it aside, alleging, among other things, as grounds therefor, that they were absent when the demurrer was submitted and the final judgment thereon rendered; that the judgment of the court upon overruling the demurrer should have been that the defendant answer over, instead of which a final judgment was rendered without giving any time or opportunity to answer the complaint upon its merits; that the court assessed the damages without any jury or evidence, and finally, that the court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit, but the next day this motion was overruled by the courts.

Sec. 4. Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States is as follows: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence." When, in pursuance of this provision of the Constitution, the President is called upon by the Executive of a State to protect it against domestic violence, it appears to be his duty to give the required aid, and especially when there is no doubt about the existence of the domestic violence. But where two persons, each claiming to be Governor, make calls respectively upon the President, under said clause of the Constitution, it of course becomes necessary for him to determine, in the first place, which of said persons is the constitutional Governor of the State. That section of the Constitution of Arkansas heretofore cited, in my opinion, is decisive of this question as between Baxter and Brooks. According to the Constitution and laws of the State the votes for Governor were counted and Baxter declared elected, and at once was duly inaugurated as Governor of the State. There is great difficulty in holding that he usurped the office into which he was inducted under these circumstances. Assuming that no greater effect is to be given to the counting of the votes in presence of the General Assembly than ought to be given to a similar action by any Board of Canvassers, yet when it comes to decide a question of contest, the General Assembly is converted by the Constitution into a judicial body, and its judgment is as conclusive and final as is the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State on any matter within its jurisdiction. Parties to such a contest plead and produce evidence according to the practice provided in such cases, and the controversy is invested with the forms and effect of a judicial procedure. When the people of the State declared in their Constitution that a contest about State officers shall be determined by the General Assembly, they cannot be understood as meaning it might be determined in any Circuit Court of the State. To say that a contest shall be decided by decision, and then to say after the decision is made that such contest is not determined, but is as open as it ever was, is a contradiction in terms. Can it possibly be supposed the framers of this Constitution, when they declared that contested elections about State officers, including the Governor, should be determined by the General Assembly, intended that any such contest should be just as unsettled after as it was before such determination of it? Manifestly they intended to create a special tribunal to try claims to the high offices of the State. But the tribunal is not special if the courts have concurrent jurisdiction over the subject. Brooks appear to claim that when a contest for Governor is decided by the General Assembly, the defeated party may treat the decision as a nullity, and proceed *de novo* in the courts. This makes the constitutional provision as to the contest of no effect and the proceedings under it an empty form. When the House of Representatives dismissed the petition of Brooks for a contest, it must be taken as a decision of that body on questions presented in the petition. But it is not of any consequence whether or not the General Assembly has in fact decided the contest, if the exclusive jurisdiction to do so is vested in that body by the Constitution and laws of the State. Section 14, article 5 of the Constitution of Arkansas, like most other Constitutions, declares that each House of the Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and return of its members, and it has never been denied anywhere that these words confer exclusive jurisdiction. But the terms, if possible, are more comprehensive by which the Constitution confers upon the Legislative Assembly jurisdiction to judge of the election of State officers. Doubtless the makers of the Constitution considered it unsafe to lodge in the hands of every Circuit Court of the State the power to revolutionize the Executive Department at will, and their wisdom is forcibly illustrated by the case under consideration, in which a person who had been installed as Governor according to the Constitution and laws of the State after an undisturbed incumbrance of more than a year is deposed by a Circuit Judge, and another person put in his place upon the unsupported statement of the latter that he had received a majority of votes at the election.

Looking at the Constitution alone it appears perfectly clear to my mind that the courts of the State have no right to try a contest about the office of Governor, but that exclusive jurisdiction over that question is vested in the General Assembly. This view is confirmed by judicial authority. Summing up the whole discussion, the Supreme Court of Arkansas say in the case of the Attorney General *vs.* Baxter, above referred to: "Under this Constitution the determination of the question as to whether the person exercising the office of Governor has been duly elected or not is vested exclusively in the General Assembly of the State, and neither this or any other State court has jurisdiction to try a suit in relation to such contest, be the mode or form what it may. Whether at the suit of the Attorney General, or on the relation of a claimant through him, or by an individual alone claiming a right to the office, such an issue should be made before the General Assembly; it is their duty to decide, and no other tribunal can determine that question. We are of opinion that this court has no jurisdiction to hear and determine a point of *quo warranto* for the purpose of rendering a judgment of *ouster* against the Chief Executive of this State, and the right to file an information and issue a writ for that purpose is denied." Some effort has been made to distinguish this case from that of Brooks vs. Baxter, in the Circuit Court, by calling the opinion a *dictum*; but the point presented to and decided by the Supreme Court was that in a contest for the office of Governor, the jurisdiction of the General Assembly was exclusive, which, of course, deprives one court as much as another of the power to try such contest. There is, however, another decision made by the same court upon the precise question presented in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter. Berry was a candidate for State Auditor on the same ticket with Brooks. Wheeler, his competitor, was declared elected by the General Assembly. Berry then brought a suit under said section 525 in the Pulaske Circuit Court to recover the office. Wheeler applied to the Supreme Court for an order restrain the proceedings, and that court issued a writ of prohibition forbidding the said court to proceed, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction in the case as to the questions of law involved. The cases of Berry and Brooks are exactly alike. That this Circuit Court should have rendered a judgment for Brooks under these circumstances, is surprising, and it is not too much to say that it presents a case of judicial insubordination which deserves the reprehension of every one who does not wish to see public confidence in the certainty and good faith of judicial proceedings wholly destroyed. Chief Justice McClure, who dissented in the case of the Attorney General vs. Baxter, delivered the opinion of the court in the Wheeler case, in which he uses the following language: "The majority of the court, in the case of The State vs. Baxter, under the delusion that *quo warranto* and a contested election proceeding were convertible remedies, having one and the same object, decides that neither this nor any other State court, no matter what the form of action, has jurisdiction to try a suit in relation to a contest for the office of Governor. As an abstract proposition of law, I concede the correctness of the rule, and would have assented to it if the question had been before us. The question now before this court is precisely one of contest, and nothing else. As to all matters of contested elections for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, I am of the opinion that it can only be had before the General Assembly." He then adds, in conclusion: "I think a writ of prohibition ought to go to prohibit the Circuit Court from entertaining jurisdiction of that portion of Berry vs. Wheeler that has for its object a recovery of the office." All five of the Judges heard this case, and there was no dissent from these views as to the question of jurisdiction. To show how the foregoing decisions are understood in the State, I refer to a note by Hon. H. C. Caldwell, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Arkansas, upon section 2,379 of a digest of the statutes of the State lately examined and approved by him, which is as follows: By the provisions of section 19, of article 4, of the Constitution, the jurisdiction of the General Assembly over cases of contested election for the officers, in said section enumerated, is exclusive. (Attorney General on the relation of Brooks vs. Baxter, Ms. Op., 1873; Wheeler vs. Whylock, Ms. Op., 1873.)

It is assumed in the argument for Brooks that the judgment of the Pulaski Circuit Court is binding as well upon the President as upon Baxter, until it is reversed; but where there are conflicting decisions, as in this case, the President is to prefer that one which, in his opinion, is warranted by the Constitution and laws of the State. The General Assembly has decided that Baxter was elected. The Circuit Court of Pulaski County has decided that Brooks was elected. Taking the provision of the Constitution which declares that contested elections about certain State officers, including the Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly, and that provision of the law heretofore cited, which says that all contested elections of Governor shall be decided by the Legislature, and the two decisions of the Supreme Court affirming the exclusive jurisdiction of that body over the subject, and the conclusion irresistibly follows that said judgment of the Circuit Court is void. A void judgment binds nobody. Said section 525, under which this judgment was rendered, must be construed with reference to the Constitution and other statutes of the State, and is, no doubt, intended to apply to county and other inferior officers, for which no provision elsewhere is made. But the Constitution takes the State officers therein enumerated out of the purview of this section, and establishes a special tribunal to try these contested election cases to which they are parties. The jurisdiction of this tribunal is exclusive. (Ohio vs. Grisell and Menlon, 15 Ohio, 114; Attorney General vs. Garrugues, 28 Penn., 9; Com. vs. Baxter, 35 Id., 263; Com. vs. Leech, 44 Id., 332.) Respecting the claim that Brooks received a majority of the votes at the election, it must be said that the President has no way to verify that claim. If he had, it would not, in my opinion, under the circumstances of this case, be a proper subject for his consideration. Perhaps if everything about the election was in confusion, and there had been no legal count of the votes, the question of majorities might form an element of the discussion; but where, as in this case, there has been a legal count of the votes, and the tribunal organized by the Constitution of the State for that purpose has declared the election, the President, in my judgment, ought not to go behind that action to look into the state of the vote. Frauds may have been committed to the prejudice of Brooks; but, unhappily, there are few elections where partisan zeal runs high in which the victorious party, with more or less of truth, is not charged with acts of fraud. There must however be an end to the controversy upon the subject. Somebody must be trusted to count votes and declare elections. Unconstitutional methods of filling offices cannot be resorted to because there is some real or imagined unfairness about the election. Ambitious and selfish aspirants for office generally create disturbance about this matter, for the people are more interested in the preservation of the peace than in the political fortunes of any man. Either of the contestants with law and order is better than the other with discord and violence. I think it would be disastrous to allow the proceedings by which Brooks obtained possession of the office to be drawn into a precedent. There is not a State in the Union in which they would not produce a conflit, and probably bloodshed. They cannot be upheld or justified upon any ground, and, in my opinion, Elisha Baxter should be recognized as the lawful Executive of the State of Arkansas.

Since the foregoing was written I have received a telegraphic copy of what purports to be a decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, delivered on the 7th inst., from which it appears that the Auditor of the State upon a requisition of Brooks drew his warrant on the Treasurer for the sum of $1,000, payment of which was refused. Brooks then applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus upon the Treasurer, who set up by way of defense that Brooks was not Governor of the State; to which Brooks demurred, and thereupon the court say: "The only question that we deem it necessary to notice is, did the Circuit Court have jurisdiction to render the judgment in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter? We feel some delicacy about expressing an opinion upon the question propounded, but under the pleadings it has to be passed upon incidentally, if not absolutely, in determining whether the relator is entitled to the relief asked; for his right to the office, if established at all, is established by the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County. We are of opinion that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and its judgment appears to be regular and valid. Having arrived at these conclusions the demurrer is overruled, and the writ of mandamus will be awarded as prayed for."

To show the value of this decision it is proper that I should make the following statement: On the 20th of April Brooks made a formal application to the President for aid to suppress domestic violence, which was accompanied by a paper signed by Chief Justice McClure and Justices Searle and Stephenson, in which they stated that they recognized Brooks as Governor, and to this paper, also, is appended the name of Page, the respondent in the above-named proceeding for mandamus. Page, therefore, did not refuse to pay the warrant of the Auditor because he did not recognize Brooks as Governor, but the object of his refusal, evidently, was to create such facts as were necessary to make a case for the Supreme Court. Accordingly the pleadings were made up by the parties, both of whom were on the same side in the controversy, and the issue so made was submitted to Judges virtually pledged to give the decision wanted, and there, within the military encampment of Brooks, they hurriedly, but with delicacy, as they say, decided that he is Governor—a decision in plain contravention of the Constitution and laws of the State, and in direct conflict with two other recent decisions of the same court deliberately made. I refrain from comment. More than once the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it would not hear argument in a case made up in this way, and a decision obtained under such circumstances is not recognized as authority by any respectable tribunal. No doubt this decision will add to the complications and difficulties of the situation, but it does not affect my judgment as to the right of Baxter to the office of Governor until it is otherwise decided upon a contest made by the Legislature of the State.

On the 11th inst. the General Assembly of the State was convened in extra session upon the call of Baxter, and both Houses passed a joint resolution pursuant to section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, calling upon the President to protect the State against domestic violence. This call exhausts all the means which the people of the State have, under the Constitution, to invoke the aid of the Executive of the United States for their protection, and there seems to be under the circumstances of the case an imperative necessity for immediate action.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

MEETING OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS—REPORT OF THE RECEIVER.

A meeting of the holders of first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company was held yesterday at room No. 24 Cooper Institute. A large number of bondholders were in attendance. On motion of Abram S. Hewitt, the Receiver, the chair was taken by Louis H. Meyer, the largest bondholder, and Theodore Houston acted as Secretary. The Receiver then read a long report. Prior to his appointment as Receiver of the road, on the 18th of September, 1873, he said, he had no official connection with it, except as Trustee of the second mortgage bonds. The actual loss during the previous fiscal year had been $574,404 29, together with the rental of leased roads, amounting to $632,849 03, and $481,196 42 interest, making a total loss of $1,688,449 74. The daily loss, exclusive of rentals and taxes, was nearly $3,000, and the rents and taxes of leased lines were as much more, making a total deficit of over $5,000 a day. Besides this the employes, who had not been paid for some time, became clamorous for payment, and the line itself, being still incomplete, required considerable expenditures. As soon as possible all leased lines were thrown overboard except the Rome and Utica branches, which contributed a good deal to the business of the road, and by an arrangement with the Erie Railway, freight was delivered at Middleton at much cheaper rates than had heretofore been charged. Express trains were discontinued, and the working force of the road was reduced as much as possible. Meantime bankruptcy proceedings had been commenced at the instance of a creditor, and a Receiver had actually been appointed by the Supreme Court. The Receiver, however, declined to accept the position, seeing that the liabilities of the road exceeded its assets. The parties by whom the rolling stock had been supplied next made a demand for $642,114 40 due them, or a surrender of the rolling stock. To meet the emergency, it was determined to pay the claim in Receiver's certificates, and with this object the necessary proceedings were taken, and the surrender of the rolling stock avoided. Having referred to the appointment of Mr. John G. Stevens as co-trustee with Mr. Hewitt, and the outbreaks of the unpaid employes, by which the property of the railroad was seriously imperiled, and the exertions of the Trustees to a very great extent retarded, the report alluded to the efforts which had been made to redeem the scrip of the unpaid employes. The amount of Receiver's certificates issued up to Jan. 11, 1874, to May 11, 1874, in liquidation of labor claims was $385,137 69. Settlements had been made with the owners of rolling stock for the balances due, by the issue of Receiver's certificates, except in the case of the Rogers' Locomotive Works, which had refused them. The Receiver's certificates issued for rolling-stock claims, added to the property subject to lien of the first mortgages, amounted to $511,173 27. The only other certificates issued had been sold at par for paying the rent and taxes of the Rome and Utica Roads, and amounted to $55,395 78. The aggregate of the Receiver's certificates issued up to the 11th of May inst. amounted to $951,706 41. The daily losses of the line had steadily decreased, and in April the deficit was only about $5,000 per week. The line was now earning its running expenses for the first time in its history, and henceforward it was probable that there would be a surplus to go toward paying off the floating debt of $113,115 90 over and above cash receivable. There was, in the opinion of the Receiver, a pressing necessity for an early sale of the road on first mortgage, a large amount of right of way having to be settled for immediately or the title would be lost. In conclusion Mr. Hewitt requested to be relieved from his duties, and paid a flattering compliment to the ability and zeal of his Cotrustee, Mr. Stevens.

The reading of the report was received with applause, and after a few remarks the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Receiver, and the subject of what action should be taken by the bondholders, be referred to a committee of five, (of whom the Chairman shall be one,) to report at a future meeting to be called by the Chair, and that this committee be appointed by the Chair.

The bondholders were then instructed to send their addresses and the number of their bonds to No. 111 Liberty street at as early a day as possible, and, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Hewitt, the meeting adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT CINCINNATI—A PRAYING BAND OF WOMEN INSULTED.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—A serious disturbance occurred on Freeman street this afternoon, where a band of women were praying in front of the saloons. At the same place a disturbance occurred yesterday, in which a beer-wagon driver named Herzog forced his way through the crowd of women and was beaten by the bystanders, and then arrested by the Police, and to-day was fined. This seemed to irritate the crowd to-day greatly. About 500, the majority of which were Germans, gathered around the band, which went out about 4 o'clock. There were but nineteen women in the band. The crowd pressed upon the women and used insulting language. Only one policemen was on the ground, and requested the women to return to church, as he would be unable to protect them. The ladies said God would protect them, and expressed their determination to go on.

The crowd at this time used no violence, but were noisy. When the ladies sang or prayed, the crowd struck up a chorus, drowning their voices. Soon after this the crowd pressed upon the women, and commenced swaying in a mass. One old lady was thrown headlong into the street, but fortunately was not injured. Fighting commenced in the crowd, and a reporter of a German paper was struck several times and finally driven away. The women, finding no other way possible, escaped from the crowd one by one and returned to the church from which they came. No arrests were made, but warrants will be sworn out for the arrest of the ringleaders to-morrow, and the Mayor will issue orders to the Captains of the Police to prevent women from praying on the streets hereafter. The disturbance was more threatening than mischievous, no one having been injured.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE EXPLANATION OF THE DISCREPANCIES IN MEASUREMENT TO BE OFFERED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Some of the discrepancies in the measurements of the grading found by Engineer Blickensderfer in the work charged to the General Government will be explained by the District Government in the following manner: Congress made two appropriations at the same session; one to reimburse the Board of Public Works for what it had done, and another to reimburse the District for work done by the old corporation. The charges against the Government in those instances where grading had been done on the same avenue by the old corporation and by the board, was put into one bill, so that what appeared to be overcharges from the cost to the Board of Public Works really covers the cost of its work and the cost of the work done under the old corporation, and it is stated that from the records of the board these accounts can be separated, and the distinct character of the charges made to appear.

WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES TO THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Services of welcome were held last night in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to celebrate the arrival of Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Edinburgh, and Rev. Mr. Burns, of Kirkliston, delegates from Scotland to the Presbyterian General Assembly, to be held in St. Louis. Dr. Woodside, from India, occupied a seat with the delegates on the platform. The services opened with the singing of the hymn "Come Holy Spirit Heavenly Dove," which was followed by prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. Rev. John Hall, Pastor, explained the object of the meeting. They had assembled, he said, to welcome the delegates who had come from the old land to interchange views and ideas with their brethren in this country. They were men who had been loved and honored in their own land, and he had no doubt they would gain the affection and good-will of everybody with whom they came in contact in this country before they left. The meeting had been organized in haste, but they who were present had great pleasure in welcoming the visitors who had come among them. Interesting addresses detailing the progress of the revival movement in Scotland were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Burns and George Gordon, and, after the singing of a hymn, the benediction was pronounced.

THE PRISON REFORM ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 15.—The Prison Reform Congress met at 10 o'clock to-day in this city. After the transaction of the routine business, extracts were read from reports on preventive work as it relates to children, by Rev. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society of New-York, and on preventive and reformatory work, by Rev. B. K. Pierce, formerly Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial and Reform School of Massachusetts. The discussion of these reports will be in order after the noon session.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Alexander, Nevins, Rice, Cordier, and Baine, was appointed to report on the feasibility of the free-labor system in prisons, the idea being that labor shall be optional with the prisoner, and if he does labor he shall receive remuneration therefor.

DEATH OF A YOUNG WIFE BY POISON.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—The wife of John Bargland, of Scott County, aged fifteen, and married but six weeks, died suddenly at her father's house in Glencoe—it is supposed from the effects of poison taken to produce abortion. She would have become a mother in three months. Her husband has been arrested as accessory to the alleged poisoning.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

According to the official reports from the late Vienna Exposition, the samples of artificial dentistry sent from New-York were classified with the highest grade of works of art. The peculiar merit of these productions consists in a process of enameling upon the base of the teeth, and also upon the plate, which forms a seamless gum and roof of the mouth, thus producing the most perfect representation of the natural organs. After perfecting this system, the inventor, Dr. J. Allen, was desirous of bringing it in fair competition with all other modes wrought by skillful dentists both in this country and in Europe. The historical records of this system present the following exhibit, viz.: All the awards that have been made by the American Institute for artificial dentistry within the last seventeen years have been granted to J. Allen & Son in the form of medals, bearing dates 1857, 1863, 1867, 1872, and 1873. Also one from the World's Exposition at Paris, bearing date 1867, and still another from the great Exposition at Vienna, 1873, to J. Allen & Son, of No. 314 Fifth avenue, New-York.

RUPTURE AND ITS CURE.

Rev. Dr. Thomas writes about Dr. Sherman's method of curing rupture as follows: "I have used almost every truss of any note with nothing but vexation and injury; in a word, was driven to utter despair, until God, in His mercy, through a friend, directed me to Dr. Sherman, and to him I looked, hardly daring to hope, having been so repeatedly disappointed; but yet I went, received his remedies, and, through them, an untold blessing—a new life."

As many of our readers may be anxious to consult Dr. Sherman, we take this opportunity of stating that he has removed from No. 697 Broadway to Park row and Ann street. We believe no one hoping for cure can do better than secure his assistance.—*Tribune.*

NOBODY REALIZES THE LUXURY of Russian Baths until he visits No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. The newest, neatest, most elegant, best ventilated, fitted, and furnished. Better than drugs to prepare your system for Spring. Open daily.—*Advt.*

SECOND-STORY WINDOWS AND SCUTTLES protected from burglars by Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph. Removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

No Mistake About It.—The Improved PHALON NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS and the PHALON WHITE ROSE have no equals in perfumery. Get the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

HALL'S $4 and $5 Cassimere Hats now ready. The best manufactured. No. 87 Fulton street, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T IRRITATE YOUR LUNGS WITH A STUBBORN COUGH, WHEN A REMEDY AS SAFE AND CERTAIN AS DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT CAN BE SO EASILY PROCURED. SORE THROATS AND LUNGS ARE SPEEDILY HELPED BY IT.—*Advertisement.*

Singular Dream.

On Tuesday last, a gentleman had sixteen teeth extracted at Dr. Colton's, in the Cooper Institute, and on waking exclaimed, "I thought I was in heaven, sure!"—*Advertisement.*

Make the Skin Soft and Transparent by producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by Powders or Opaque Washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean, fragrant, and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

Interesting to Invalid Ladies.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia County, N. Y., July 9, 1873.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only.) I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house—and during the season of "house-cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully; lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos;" but, upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy, I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources; at times it seemed about impossible to stand, so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared; they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Very truly, Mrs. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

Put the System in Fighting Trim.

The great object in cases of indigestion and its accompanying derangements of the liver, bowels, and nerves, is to put the stomach in a condition to dissolve, readily and without pain, the food submitted to its action. This is accomplished, and much more than this, by the daily use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. A dose should be taken before every meal. The good effect will soon be apparent. The loss of flesh, strength, and energy which usually occurs in dyspepsia will be arrested. The determination of bile to the skin will cease, and that cathartic fluid will pass into the bowels and assist in keeping them free. Every organ connected with or dependent upon the stomach will be toned and renovated. The kidneys, the sifters of the system, will be beneficially influenced, as well as the liver, the alimentary canal, and the pores. In short, the whole organization will be put in the fighting trim necessary to resist and expel disease. If the medicine is taken regularly and persistently, this result will inevitably follow.

Hernia or Rupture Cured Without Interference with labor or business of any kind. Use "White's Patent Lever Truss" and "Dr. Gregory's Hernia Lotion." Pamphlets 10 cents. Address No. 854 Broadway, New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Silk Elastic Belts, Stockings, Knee-Caps, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER-BRACES, SUSPENSORIES, CRUTCHES, &c., at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady attendant.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose. 55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Summer Styles Dress Hats Ready at Popular prices. BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Rupture and Deformities Successfully Treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey st., old office.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CADY—BURGER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Burger, at Hudson, N. Y., by Rev. Milton Waldo, D. D., on Wednesday evening, May 13, 1874, J. RIDER CADY, Esq., of the City of New-York, to Miss SARAH C. BURGER.

DUFF—KEESE.—In Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. Dr. Norman W. Camp, of Brooklyn, Long Island, WILLIAM R. DUFF, of Costa Rica, Central America, to JULIA, daughter of Peter Keese, of Keeseville, N. Y.

☞ Costa Rica and California papers please copy.

EADIE—BANKS.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 3, by Rev. James S. Bush, Mr. JAMES D. EADIE to Miss ELLA V. BANKS, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Banks.

GROSS—MESICK.—At Somerville, N. J., on the 26th ult., at the parsonage, by Rev. John F. Mesick, D. D., Mr. JOHN K. GROSS, of York, Penn., to Miss ANNIE M. MESICK, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MITCHELL—MUDGE.—On Thursday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's sister, Boston, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Webb, JAMES L. MITCHELL and MAGGIE R. MUDGE.

DIED.

BLOOMER.—Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, May 14, 1874, EDWARD M., only son of Edward M. and Sarah J. Bloomer, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 208 East 51st st., on Sunday afternoon, May 17, at 2 o'clock.

COCKS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, May 15, 1874, ELIZA COCKS, wife of Samuel Cocks, in the 69th year of her age.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, the 14th inst., FANNIE, wife of the late David Duncan, in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Providence, R. I., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FUNKE.—At College Point, Long Island, MARIE A., wife of Hugo Funke, and daughter of Conrad Poppenhusen, Esq., Thursday morning.

Funeral on Saturday, 16th, at 12 M.

FREEMAN.—Thursday, 14th, ELIZABETH WAITE, wife of Rev. T. G. Freeman.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, John P. Fellows, No. 146 West 125th st., Monday, 18th, at 11 o'clock.

HOYT.—On 15th inst., at his residence in 5th av., EDWIN HOYT, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place at Dr. Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av., at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 18th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HUNT.—At South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., Thursday morning, May 14, of bilious fever, DANIEL HUNT, Esq., for thirty-three consecutive years Supervisor of the town of Lewisboro.

Funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McMANUS.—On Thursday, May 14, 1874, MARY ANN McMANUS, daughter of Owen and Ann McManus, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Saturday, May 16, at 10 A. M., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Her remains will then be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MULLARKY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 15, 1874, MARY ANNE, beloved wife of James H. Mullarky, and daughter of the late James and Catherine Sullivan.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 15 South Oxford st., on Monday, May 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. A solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise st., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

MacCARTHY.—At Saugerties, May 11, 1874, BERTHA R., (in the 8th year of her age,) only child of Russell and Emma W. MacCarthy.

POTTER.—At his residence, Cape Palmas, Liberia, W. C. A., March, 1874, ELLIS A. POTTER, a native of the City of New-York, and brother of Aaron F. D. Potter, aged 48 years.

STEVENS.—On Thursday, May 14, JOHN STEVENS, of No. 241 West 21st st., aged 71 years, 1 month, 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his nephew, De Witt C. Stevens, No. 227 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, the 17th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY!—BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER.—From the *United States Journal*, published at Philadelphia:

"The power of this water to cure some of the worst cases of diseases of the kidneys that are so prevalent at the present day is truly astonishing. From motives of humanity we cannot refrain from referring to this subject editorially, in the hope of directing the afflicted to a pleasant and certain remedy, if perseveringly used, for diabetes, Bright's disease, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, retention and incontinence of urine, stone in the bladder and kidneys, irritability of the mucous membrane, &c.

Many cases of permanent cures of diseases of the above class in Philadelphia might be given, but we have room for only one, and that is a very strong case. We learn, from a personal interview with Mr. C. Pequignot, of this city, a gentleman of character and standing, and an importer of watches, (who was afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys,) that eminent physicians of Philadelphia and Europe told him that he must die, and one of them that he could not live over six weeks. And yet the Bethesda Water cured him!

In such multiplicity of evidence and the successive cures constantly being performed before our very eyes, there is left no room for the slightest shadow of doubt or disbelief."

Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.
A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M.; on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica, &c., per steamer Atlas, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1874, will close at 11 A. M., instead of as heretofore announced.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A PAMPHLET UPON CHRONIC AND INCURABLE diseases, by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by nature's specific, the wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent gratis, postage free. Depot and reception-rooms at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE TIMES OF
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WILL BE A PAPER OF
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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, May 17, will contain, in addition to the usual STORY, the following articles prepared expressly for its columns:

ROYAL GAMBLERS.—An authentic account of the times when gambling was rife among the crowned heads of Europe, with anecdotes of the famous royal gamblers.

SLANG FASHIONS OF SPEECH.—Something About the Origin of Slang Phrases, with some account of other Curiosities of the Vernacular.

NEGLECTED WATERING-PLACES—No. 4.—NAHANT. The fourth Paper of the Neglected Watering-place series is devoted to a very interesting sketch of Nahant—what it was and what it is.

A VISIT TO A SUGAR ESTATE.—Scenes on a Jamaica Plantation—How Sugar is manufactured in the West Indies.

AN EARLIER ORTON.—The Great Case of Smyth vs. Smyth—a trial in 1800—another Tichborne affair.

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HUMAN SACRIFICES, FANTEE SUPERSTITIONS. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, May number, 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

The excellence of American Magazines has become so well recognized abroad, that one of the leading English papers, the *London Weekly Register*, in a recent issue, thus speaks of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY:

"We are constrained to own that SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY carries off the prize against all our shilling monthly serials for brilliancy of illustrations and variety of contents. It is simply a wonderful shilling's worth. Nothing can be more charming than the cuts—full of force and vigor; the light and shade are managed with a truly artistic power. Out of its one and twenty original articles, we really do not know which to choose as best, for each and all are excellent."

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"THE BEST OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLIES."

In the extent, variety, and artistic excellence of its illustrations of American themes, it has never been even approached, much less excelled. It has a larger page, and gives a greater variety in its contents, than any other of the standard American Monthlies.

In literary character, and in the brilliancy and ability of its editorial departments, it enjoys an equal preeminence.

Its conductors started with the definite aim of making it the BEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, of which they have never for a moment lost sight, and they point with pride and pleasure to the May and June numbers, recently issued, and ask for them a candid examination, and a careful comparison of their merits with those of other magazines—and they renew their pledge to the public, to strive for still higher excellence in the future.

The June number contains, besides the usual variety in its editorial departments and its three splendidly-illustrated serials, "The Great South" Papers; Jules Verne's story, "The Mysterious Island," and Miss Trafton's love story, "Katherine Earle;" parts of four shorter stories by Henry James, Jr., Saxe Holm, and others; the continuation of Stedman's essay on Tennyson; an illustrated poem, "Old Time Music," by B. F. Taylor. Poems by T. W. Higginson, Elizabeth Akers Allen, and others, and another illustrated paper on American scenery, "Au Sable Chasm." The number has nearly fifty illustrations; among these, a portrait, with sketch, of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

A considerable demand has recently arisen in England for ST. NICHOLAS, Scribner's new magazine for BOYS and GIRLS, one publisher desiring to secure an edition of three thousand of the first bound volume (when completed) with his imprint.

The success of ST. NICHOLAS in this country has been even more remarkable than that of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY. It is pronounced to be "AN IDEALLY PERFECT MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN," and, as is the case with all the best literature for children, it has been found to possess surpassing interest for grown-up readers as well.

The June number of ST. NICHOLAS is unusually attractive, containing some remarkably good short stories by Rebecca Harding Davis, C. A. Stephens, Rossiter Johnson, Clara G. Dolliver, and others; installments of three serials by J. T. Trowbridge, Frank R. Stockton, and Olive Thorne; a sketch by Mrs. Chanter, sister of Canon Kingsley; lively and interesting descriptive articles by Donald G. Mitchell and William H. Rideing; poems by John Hay, Mary Mapes Dodge, and Lucy Larcom, and more than thirty engravings of a high order, many of them the work of our very best artists. Among the new features in this number is a Latin sketch for translation by the boys and girls.

The influence of the periodicals of the day can scarcely be estimated, especially upon the rising generation. Parents and teachers cannot afford to be indifferent to this influence, or careless in relation to the character of the literature furnished to the children outside of their school lessons. In ST. NICHOLAS not only are History, Natural Philosophy, Literature, Fine Arts, and Manufactures presented in an attractive way to young readers: but the children are stimulated to seek information for themselves.

The publishers will send to any address a specimen number of ST. NICHOLAS, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents, the bare cost of paper and printing. The magazines are sold by all first-class book-sellers and news-dealers everywhere.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, $4 a year, 35 cents a number.

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CONDUCTED BY
E. L. YOUMANS.

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CONTENTS OF NO. 26, FOR JUNE.

- I. Have Plants a Pedigree? By Prof. GUNNING. (Illustrated.)
- II. Punishing a Senior Wrangler. By HERBERT SPENCER.
- III. More About the Grape-Vine Pest. By CHARLES V. RILEY, M. A., Ph. D. (Illustrated.)
- IV. Scientific and Industrial Education in the United States. By ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D.
- V. About Crabs. By Rev. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Ph. D. (Illustrated.)
- VI. Sex in Mind and in Education. By HENRY MAUDSLEY, M. D.
- VII. Nostalgia. By FERNAND PAPILLON.
- VIII. The Atmosphere as an Anvil. By Prof. J. P. COOKE, Jr.
- IX. Cremation and Its Alternatives. By GEORGE BAYLES, M. D.
- X. A New Process for the Preservation of Wood. By M. A. HATZFELD.
- XI. Sketch of Prof. Helmholtz. (Portrait.) By G. A. F. VAN RHYN.
- XII. CORRESPONDENCE: Insurance Value.
  - EDITOR'S TABLE: The Centennial Celebration—A Chemical Centennial—"Responsibility in Mental Disease," &c.
  - LITERARY NOTICES: VINCENT'S "Land of the White Elephant"—HODGE'S "What is Darwinism?"—PROCTOR'S "Expanse of Heaven"—BROWNE'S Philosophy of Herbert Spencer—BAIRD'S Annual Record of Science and Industry, &c.
  - MISCELLANY: A Science Minister for England—The Acoustic Properties of the Atmosphere—The Anderson School at Penikese—Scientific Apparatus—Soaring and Sailing of Birds—An Aged Pelican—Species of Dicotyledonous Plants—The Pneumatic Dispatch.
  - NOTES.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 15, A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel a plot of twelve lots on First avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street, in size 100.11 by 295, being the southerly half of the block, with water rights in front, for $27,500, to Moses Mehrback. The same firm also sold, under a similar court decree, Wm. Man, Esq., Referee, two two-story and frame houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 240 and 242 Stanton street, north-east corner of Willet street, No. 240 for $12,600, and No. 242 for $8,100, the purchaser of both houses being Thomas O'Rorke. R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of four-story brick tenement-house, 25 by 60, with lot 100.10 feet deep, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue, for $8,750, to James Woods, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. All the above-noted real estate sold low. The legal sale in charge of A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of a house and lot on First avenue, west side, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, was adjourned to the 29th inst., and this announcement closed the day's business.

On Monday next Jere. Johnson, Jr., will conduct an important suburban auction at Astoria, Long Island, offering for sale 200 choice lots, the property of the Vanderventer estate.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The following auctions are announced for to-day: By Hugh N. Camp, at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.2 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.7, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-sixth street, with a lot 25 by about 83 in rear, fronting on Fifty-sixth street. Also, similar sale, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot 49.3 by 102.7 by 57.3 by 113.8, on Broadway, east side, 26.2 feet north of Fifty-sixth street, adjoining above.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By James M. Miller, at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the stable, with lot 15 by 75, No. 265 East Broadway, corner of Montgomery street.

By Wm. Kennelly, at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by ½ block, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 225 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Chas. W. Rogers, at Great Neck, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of shore-front property containing forty-five acres of land, with large mansion and other buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MAY 15.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.	
12 lots, 1st av., n. e. corner of 97th st., together in size 100.11x295, with water rights in front, sold in one parcel	$27,500
1 two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 240 Stanton st., n. e. corner of Willett st., lot 25x100	12,600
1 two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 242 Stanton st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Willett st., lot 25x100	8,100
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 111th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100.10, house 60 ft. deep	$8,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 14.

Attorney st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100	$26,000
Broadway, w. s., 51 ft. s. of Prince st., 25x100	90,000
Bowery, No. 303, s. e. corner of 1st st., 18.7x70.3	25,000
Crosby st., Nos. 74 and 76, n. s., 72.3 ft. n. of Spring st., 41.1x about 50; Crosby st., No. 78, n. s., 11x11, n. of Spring st., 25.2x99.10; Spring st., No. 81, n. s., 24.7 ft. n. of Crosby st., 25x73.5	89,793
54th st., s. s., 22.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 22.6x78.5	28,000
78th st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Avenue A, 9x25	400
124th st., s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x100.11	30,000
130th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th av., 50x99.11	5,025
1st av., w. s., 50.6 ft. n. of 53d st., 25x78, ½ part	13,500
8th av., Nos. 930 and 932, n. e. corner of 53d st., 37.8x62.6	44,750
9th av., s. w. corner of 91st st., 100.8x100	32,000
Albany Post road, at s. e. corner Post Farm, 40x395x90, to Riverdale lane, 32x130x420, being ½ acre	6,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
West st., e. s., 63 ft. n. of Barclay st., 19.9x83.7	$10,000
50th st., s. s., 22.3 ft. of 5th av., 22x100.5	35,000
50th st., s. s., 701.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 19.6x100.5	26,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Broadway, s. e. corner 9th st., about 23.4x93.11, 21 years, per year	$3,500
Cortlandt st., No. 16, store, &c., 3 years, 1 year, per year, $3,000; 2 years, per year	3,250
Jacob st., No. 25, and Frankfort st., No. 61, 5 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE carpenter shop of Wm. S. Hunts, consisting of three and one-third lots of ground, Nos. 326, 328, and 330 West 21st st., the building covering the whole front on lots; also, the engine, boilers, and machinery; suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, with a large drying-room. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 63 Madison av., situated on the north-east corner of Madison av. and 27th st.; a splendid business location, as it is situated directly opposite Barnum's hippodrome; house fully and completely furnished. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage, on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 159 Broadway, second story, Room No. 3, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

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STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE—NOS. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry; rent together, $2,400. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

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FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, consisting of a large stone mansion, with the usual out-buildings and seventeen acres of land; the grounds are pleasantly varied in surface, and ornamented with a variety of fruit and forest trees; a small pond is on the premises, and green fields are around; it is located just within the western limits of the City of Hartford, Conn. For further particulars and a photographic view of the premises inquire of Mr. PHILLIP ABBOTT, at the office of Keller & Blake, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City, or of S. J. Bestor, Esq., No. 240 Main st., Hatford, Conn.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND WATER-POWER, for manufacturing purposes, for sale. The Belvidere Manufacturing Company will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, June 12, next, their property at Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. The buildings are almost new and in good repair. Water-power abundant and reliable. Advantages for manufacturing are very great. For particulars address The Belvidere Manf'g. Co., Belvidere, N.J.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON, a handsome country seat of about thirteen acres; dwelling house containing eleven rooms; hot and cold water bath-room, stationary tubs, &c.; two barns; stable room for five horses, cows, &c.; gardener's lodge and other out-buildings. Inquire of WILLIAM MOIR, No. 373 6th av., corner of 23d st.

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The property is situated one mile east of the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at New-Rochelle, on an inlet of the Sound, the land running from what is known as the Boston turnpike to the water; the house is on an elevated position fifty feet above the water; is in the Gothic style, with port cochere in front; contains ten rooms, with large double parlors, large kitchen, with range, and water of the best quality brought in the house; wine, milk, and coal cellar; furnace heater of the largest size, furnishing the house and conservatory with sufficient heat. Conservatory twenty feet square on the westerly or parlor side of the house, and a fine grove of trees on the easterly side, with stable for seven horses, carriage-house, barn, chicken and cow houses, two small cottages for servants, (or can be let.) Boat or bathing house, good dock, where at high tide vessels can come drawing six feet of water. Summer-house on the highest elevation of the land, with a fine view of the Sound for a long distance. There is a fine garden, with cold frames for early vegetables, and a very large number of choice pear and apple trees in full bearing, and many other kinds of fruit trees, with all the kinds of small fruits, fine shade-trees, and shrubs in large variety. There are about twenty-five acres of land, mostly in grass, producing from twenty-five to thirty-five tons each season, worth seldom less than $1 50 per hundred pounds. The place is very beautiful and healthy, and suitable for a Summer or Winter residence, and is within five or six minutes' drive of the depot, and one hour to the depot at 27th st., and as soon as rapid transit will be established can be done in much shorter time. Many improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity. The village of New-Rochelle, one mile from it, has several schools, and churches of all denominations.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE NECK—A pleasant cottage house, with half an acre of ground; water front of sixty feet, and seventy feet on Boston turnpike road; one hour from New-York; plenty of fruit and shade trees, good lawn, &c.; a very desirable small place. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

OWNER DETERMINED TO "GO WEST," offers at sacrifice, 160 acres choice land near Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.; price, $90 per acre; easy terms. Call or address owner, A. B. VAIL, Goshen, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff street, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE LOTS
on
9TH AV., 63D AND 67TH STS.
viz.:

NINTH AVENUE—Two lots, west side, 50.5 feet south of 67th st., and one lot south side 67th st., 68.9½ feet east of the Boulevard.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET—Three lots, south side, 70 feet west of Madison av., and near Central Park.

On TUESDAY, MAY 19,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Map at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
LONG ISLAND CITY, ASTORIA,
MONDAY, May 18,
By order of Harriet B. Vandeventer, Executrix, to close estate of William Vandeventer, deceased,
176 SPLENDID LOTS,
Situated on Grand, Vandeventer, and Steinway avs., Winans and Albert sts.
MUSIC BY SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
SINGING BY HARRISON.
COLLATION BEFORE SALE.
FREE EXCURSION FROM NEW-YORK CITY.
Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for four years.
For maps and particulars apply to EDWARD W. WHITNEY, Sunswick Terrace, or
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

IMPORTANT FORECLOSURE SALES.
SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Sale of the above valuable property, on the 23d of May, 1874, at 12 M., on the premises, consisting of sulphur springs, bath-houses, Spring House and grounds and furniture complete, all first-class and in thorough order. The Spring House has recently been put in thorough order, and is ready to be opened as a hotel immediately, and possession given at once.
MILLER & VAN VOLKENBURGH,
Attorneys at Law, No. 120 Broadway.

The furniture of the Spring House will be sold immediately after the sale of the real estate.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
Mortgagee of personal property.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE NINTH WARD.
WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the valuable four-story and basement brick buildings on north-west corner Waverley place and West 10th st., and two buildings adjoining in Waverley place, in fine order, well located and rented. Further particulars at auctioneers', No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Supreme Court,
JOSHUA T. OWEN, Esq., Referee,
All the land between 12th and 13th avs., and 89th to 91st st.
Equal to about 115 City Lots.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A SUBURBAN HOME
IN MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.,
Sixty-seven miles from New-York,
FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, May 23, 1874, at 2 P. M.

Sale on the premises, corner of High and Hinford sts., one minute's walk from Erie Depot. This property is situated in the most desirable part of town, and commands one of the finest views in the village. The house is good size, Gothic style, slate roof, newly painted and papered throughout, well and cistern water in kitchen, stationary wash-tubs, furnace, &c., and is fitted up in first-rate style in every respect. The yard is finely in grass, and contains fruit-trees, shrubbery, &c. The owner is very desirous of selling the property, as he has removed from town.

WILL BE SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

FOR SALE—ON THE PREMISES AT WOODSIDE, New-Jersey, at auction WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 1 P. M., residence on Washington av., opposite Elwood av., lately occupied by Dr. Jas. F. Fowler; a rare chance to purchase an elegant suburban home, located in the upper part of Newark, N. J.; convenient to the churches, schools, and markets; horse cars pass the place leading to all the railroads; a very large proportion of purchase-money can remain on mortgage.

The Woodside depot of Erie Railway within three minutes' walk; house has double walls, with twelve rooms; modern improvements; grounds handsomely ornamented; fruit trees, stable, &c.; all in splendid order.

Lot 90x368, fronting on two broad avenues, lying advantageously for dividing.

Take 11:30 A. M. train, foot of Chambers st., for Woodside Station, Newark, New-Jersey.
J. E. & H. L. HAY, Real Estate,
(corner Belleville and 4th av., Newark, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—AT NEW Rochelle and Pelham, Westchester County stone mansion, splendidly furnished; use of water-front; twenty acres; $250 per month. A commodious house, seven acres, horses, carriages, cow, &c.; $250 a month. Elegant residence in Huguenot Park; fine furniture; $1,200 for season. Pleasant village residence, $800 for season. Unfurnished houses to suit applicants. LE COUNT & PINE, Real Estate Agents, No. 136 Pearl st., New-York, or Main st., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD COMFORTAble home at Roselle, one of the finest locations on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find a double brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order; good carriage-house; one and a half blocks from depot; plenty of shade and fruit trees; good garden, ample grounds, with arbor vitæ hedge around the whole; photograph of house at this office; rent low to a good family.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE HOUR FROM New-York, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; frame house, containing about eleven rooms; grounds consist of nine acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance; it is three-quarters of a mile from station, near the salt water; rent $1,000 per year, furnished; unfurnished, $800.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO RENT AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—ONE minute's walk from depot Newark Branch Erie Railroad, frame house, 30x30, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, furnace, &c.; lot 120x120; good stable. Also one house, modern improvements, $22 per month. Inquire of S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad st., Newark, or of HENRY OSBORN, Belleville.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, one hour from 42d st. by New-Haven Railroad; half mile from depot and near Long Island Sound; fully furnished, with use of horses, carriages, cows, &c., to a satisfactory tenant; house large; grounds twelve acres; fruits in abundance; will rent to Nov. 1.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG Island Sound, at Orienta, Mamaroneck, N. Y., one hour from New-York; pleasant neighborhood; double house, with two-story wing, fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; beautiful shade-trees, plenty of fruit, fine garden. Will rent at a moderate price.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—A VERY desirable four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with two-story extension; all modern conveniences, and in perfect order and repair; will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine out-buildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to
RALPH MEAD, Jr.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years; water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 58 William, near Wall st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—HUDSON RIVER.—A gentleman will rent his private country seat for the season or year; situated at Fishkill on the Hudson; fine views; large, double mansion; eight acres; barn and garden; altogether unexceptionable in location, neighborhood, &c. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE—WITH IMMEdiate possession, the two three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, known as Nos. 230 and 232 West 48th st.; price $18,000, on reasonable terms; rent $1,600 per annum.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the Summer.
Catalogues given to applicants.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, elegantly frescoed and furnished throughout; will rent for six months or year; immediate possession given. Apply from 2 until 4 P. M. on premises, No. 48 West 48th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—FOR SEASON, several elegant residences fully furnished, unfurnished places, and sales; reduced figures; easy terms.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

PART OF A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOUSE TO rent furnished for the Summer, or longer, to gentleman and wife; price, $25 per month. Address COTTAGE, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT EAST HAMPTON, Long Island, a commodious furnished house, nearly new. Address Mrs. KATE ARROWSMITH, East Hampton, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, CHEAP, ONE OF the most desirable furnished residences in Llewellyn Park; fine stable, boat-house, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 8.

COTTAGE, $200 PER ANNUM; ALSO, BRICK house, modern style, $550, at Woodbridge, N. J., one hour from the City. T. B. KNIFFIN, No. 73 Murray st.

HOUSE IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., AND STAMford, Conn., to let furnished; both delightfully located. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ROSELLE, N. J.—DEsirable residence, modern improvements. Apply to Mrs. FERRIS, on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE, FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SMALL FRUIT FARM WANTED, WITH stock, tools, &c., by a single man, on shares, or lease; or would take care of and work place for a share of proceeds, with a view of ultimate purchase; reference. Address WORKMAN, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AS A LABORATORY—A ROOM, WITH gas. Must be between 22d st. and Christopher, and 6th av. and North River. Address C. G., No. 69 8th av., stating terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE MACHINERY OF A felt manufactory, now in operation, and capable of producing any class of this kind of goods, plain or printed; has first-class carding-machines, wool and burr pickers, breaker, wool-duster, calendering and felting machines, fulling-stocks, dye and scouring tubs, and all the necessary accompaniments; the mill can be had at a low rent, and there is a large supply of water and steam power. Address Box No. 1,245 Post Office.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSiness man with capital; the lease, good-will, and stock of the well-known located store for fine groceries and choice wines, teas, cigars, &c., of the late HUGH B. JACKSON, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Apply to the executors at the store from 5 P. M. to 6:30 o'clock.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RARE CHANCE TO MAKE a fortune in a short time. Full particulars as to business, &c., by calling, at Room No. 265 St. Nicholas' Hotel, Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY store, stock, fixtures, and lease; a bargain for cash; three rooms in rear. No. 322 East 32d st.

$5.000 TO $10,000.—BUSINESS FIRST class; no competition; ample security.
H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS THIS day.—Spring-trimmed Bonnets, elegant Hats, beautiful Flowers and magnificent real lace Hats—real lace. We sell very low. BINNS, the Broadway milliner, No. 781. Avoid mistake—we moved to No. 781.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI CITY LOAN.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE SEALED PROPOSALS for ONE MILLION DOLLARS 7.30 MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, redeemable in 1902, principal and interest payable at this bank, in accordance with the annexed advertisement.

Bids at not under par and accrued interest will be opened on the 20th May prox., at 12 o'clock M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1874.

The undersigned, a Board of Trustees appointed for that purpose, offer for sale ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the Coupon Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York. These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made by this city for the construction of a railroad connecting it with the States immediately South, from which hitherto it has been in a measure isolated, but which, when completed, will add largely to its wealth and population.

The validity of the law under which Cincinnati issues these bonds has been confirmed by two decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the court of last resort.

The city had at the last census a population of 219,000, since largely increased by additional territory surrounding it, and by its natural growth. Its own population, and that of towns immediately adjacent, is not less than 320,000. Its taxable property is $260,000,000. The property directly owned by it is worth from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. Its total indebtedness is less than $7,000,000. Its annual expenses about $3,000,000, including interest on its debt.

With these facts in view, the bonds proposed will form a very first-class investment.

By an act of the Legislature of Ohio, and by similar acts of Kentucky and Tennessee, through which the road passes, the holders of these bonds are secured by special lien upon the entire road, so that they combine the security both of a mortgage and of a city debt.

Full particulars respecting this issue can be had upon application at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, through which the bonds are offered for sale.

MILES GREENWOOD,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
E. M. BISHOP,
E. A. FERGUSON,
PHILIP HEIDELBACH, } Trustees.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY,
(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.
W. H. FOSTER, President.
J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

FYSHE & COMINGS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
THOMAS DICKSON.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILROAD & IRON COMPANY.—For sale—$137,000—Receivers' certificates, second series, dated 8th May, inst., payable one year from date, with ten per cent. interest; authorized by order of the United States Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan to reimburse expense of completing the canal.

Proposals for purchase of the above certificates will be received by the undersigned until the 18th May, inst., at noon, at his office, No. 90 Broadway, where the order of court may be seen and other particulars, if any, may be learned.
ISAAC H. KNOX, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1874, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1874, between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Monday, 18th May, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, 28th May, at 10 A. M.

By order of the board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE PAID FOR $6,000 or $8,000 in installments of $200 or $300, to invest in a first-class business already established in this City; security good. Address H. E. O., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

THE HOLDERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD Are requested to meet on the 26th of May, 1874, at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon, to mature some plan to protect their bonds. Every bondholder should attend in person or by proxy.

Dated Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1874.
A. MATHER & CO., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF KINGMAN F. PAGE, MARBLE, GRANITE, NOVA SCOTIA, BROWN AND BLUE STONE, AND LUMBER, No. 33 PARK ROW, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1874.

NOTE ON DEMAND FOR $1,102 78, DRAWN by Gilman Marston to my order and indorsed by me, payable to order of William Marshall, has been mislaid or lost. Notice has been given to stop payment.
K. F. PAGE.

$25.000, $60,000, $100,000 WANTED at nine and ten per cent., on long first mortgages on the best business property in the CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, of that city. Temporary address, care of New-York National Exchange Bank, Chambers st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED A LOAN OF $25,000 to $30,000 for three years, against bond and mortgage on real estate and factory property, constituting the most ample and undoubted security. Principals only will please address INSTRUMENT, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

GAS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. B. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 24 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.

Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee.

AGENCY OF THE
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Coupons due June 1 on the bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain (Arkansas Branch) Railroad Company, and the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad Company will be paid at maturity at No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A third Dividend upon the assented stock of this company will be paid to the stockholders in cash, on presentation of their certificates, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
G. W. STANTON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
Committee.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of June, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. May 18 to the morning of June 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE payment of two-thirds of the January interest having been provided for, I am prepared to cash the coupons off the consolidated bonds by giving two-thirds cash and a certificate for the balance, deducting one-quarter per cent. commission. JOHN B. MANNING,
Nos. 78 Broadway and 7 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, County of New-York.—ADAM NEIDLINGER, Henry W. Schmidt, and Henry Claussen Jr., plaintiffs, against GEORGE BRUCKNER, and Agatha Bruckner, his wife, Ernst A. Schreck, Charles Dietrich, and Pauline, his wife, John B. Schreck, and Alberta, his wife, Gottlob Gunther, Andreas Dold, Abraham Kühn, Solomon Loeb, Samuel Wolff, Charles Heinsel, Valentine Frees, Sebastian Westerman, James C. Anderson, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of the Town of Morrisania, George Reinhardt, Sigismund Kauffman, Alfred Knapp, Wright Knapp, Valentine Knorr, Emil Schultz, Robert W. Tailer, Peter Leuk, Johannes Carlsen, William Schlessinger, William C. Steinkampf, The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, William H. Bradley, Wilder H. Pray, George F. Drew, and Louis Bucki, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1874.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1874.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap18-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FEODORA LOWIC and KATHARINA THORNSKY, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 1, 1874.
PRENTICE & MATHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Notice—The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the 24th day of April, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
PRENTICE & MATHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
ap25-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York. New-York County.—HATTIE A. CROWELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. CROWELL, defendant.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendant, William P. Crowell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.
EDMUND YENNI,
ap25-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

WE THIS DAY HAVE DISPOSED OF ALL our right, title, and interest of our place known as No. 11 College place, to J. W. R. SMEDERS, and would request our former patrons to continue to give him their custom.
ISAAC HUGHES.
JOHN H. MASON.

This is to certify that I have purchased, May 12, of Messrs. HUGHES & MASON, all their right, title, and interest in the restaurant known as No. 11 College place.
J. W. R. SMEDERS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF THE ATONEMENT,
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 in the evening.
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, of Boston, will officiate.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
at 7:45 P. M.,
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.,
will preach.

The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

DEDICATION.
THE NEW "CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,"
Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
57th st., near 8th av.,
will be dedicated SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:45.
SERMON by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Sweetzer, Fluhrer, Nye, Gunnison, R. H. Pullman, and others.

In the morning the Sunday-school will take possession of its new rooms with appropriate services, commencing at 10 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows:

10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.

4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.

CHILDREN'S ANNIVERSARY.
AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, 1874,
at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Riley, of Mexico, and other speakers will address the children.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allen st., near Grand, Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Law of Christian Serving." Installation of the Pastor, 7:30 P. M. Rev. D. Mitchell, Moderator of the Presbytery, will preside, and preach the sermon. Rev. Henry M. Field will give the charge to the Pastor, and Rev. H. B. Chapin the charge to the people. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D., is also expected to participate in the exercises.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Sunday services May 17. Bible class by Dr. Thomson at 5 o'clock. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock. The third of the course of lectures on "Evidences of Christianity," by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., will be given at 7:45 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock. Young men's meetings on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ABBOTT.—VEN. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. We extend a hearty invitation to strangers.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, May 17, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. J. B. Green, of Chelsea, Mass., will preach. The public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. Children's Church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborne, D. D., Pastor, preaching May 17 at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Sermon by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. WM. H. THOMAS, Pastor,
will preach
SUNDAY AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hour. Strangers are cordially invited.

CLOSE OF THE DEDICATION SERVICES of the New-York Presbyterian Church, West 11th street, between 6th and 7th avs.—Sabbath, May 17—10:30 A. M., a sermon, historical and memorial, by Rev. W. W. Page, Pastor; 3 P. M., the communion. Rev. Dr. McGuire, of Washington, D. C., will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury Rector. Sunday, 17th inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer (choral) 4 P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland and Rev. Dr. Conrad.—Sermon at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon sermon on "The Descent into Hell."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner of 34th st.—Rev. G. W. Briggs, D. D., of Cambridge, will preach. Subject, morning—"He wist not that His Face Shone."—Exodus, xxxiv., 29.

CORBIT, REV. W. P.—WILL PREACH IN THE Seventh Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEO. D. Mathews will preach in the mission building, corner of 7th av. and 18th st., Sunday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock. Service in the evening as usual at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"More than Conquerors."

ELDER J. L. HASTINGS, OF BOSTON, editor of *The Christian*, will preach Sunday, in the new College Hall, north-west corner 23d st. and 2d av., at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M. Come and hear; seats free.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW-YORK, Madison av., corner of 47th st. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

Rev. J. D. Wilson, of Peoria, will preach in the morning, and Bishop C. E. Cheney, of Chicago, in the evening.

Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. "Come unto me."—Jesus.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Divine service Sunday, at 10 o'clock. The Russian quartet will sing during the Holy Liturgy. All are invited.

IS BISHOP SNOW INSANE?—SOME FOOLS say he is. But let Christians hear him, and then judge. He will preach on the "Word of Prophecy," on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Strangers welcome.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. J. D. Graham is expected to preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and Union prayer-meeting at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Religion of the Soul."

MAY ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS of Central Presbyterian Church, Mission of Collegiate Church, Madison Avenue Reformed Church and Mission, Presbyterian Memorial Church and Mission, will be held in Presbyterian Memorial Church, (Rev. Dr. Robinson's,) corner of Madison av. and 53d st., on Tuesday, May 19, at 2:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rev. H. D. Northrop, F. H. Wisewell, Esq., and others. Singing by the children. Friends of schools invited.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st., Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor.—Morning service at 11. Subject—"Christ's Ascension and Glory." Afternoon, at 4, the last of three sermons on typical forms of Gospel grace, "Giving Speech to the Dumb."

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, Lafayette place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. H. W. Ballantine will preach Sunday. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting Monday evening next at 7:45 o'clock, in Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. An address will be given on the "Social Aspect of Sunday-school Work," by Elliott F. Shepard. The lesson for Sunday, May 24—"Israel's Unbelief," will be taught by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject—Sermon on "Mars Hill." Evening service, 7:45. Subject—"The Nobility of Christian Life."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER WILL PREACH IN the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Theme for the morning sermon—"Close Communion, a Legitimate Christian Protest Against Infant Baptism." Evening—"The Guide and the Goal of Life." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. BISHOP CHENEY, OF THE REFORMED Episcopal Church, will address the Sunday-school of the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts., Sunday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. B. Bottome, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. CORNELIUS B. SMITH WILL REPEAT by special request, his sermon on behalf of "The Children's Fold," at Zion Church, Madison av. and 38th st., on Sunday morning, May 17. Service at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. J. B. WAKELEY, PASTOR OF M. E. Church, Lexington av., corner of 52d st., will preach Sunday, May 17, morning and evening; 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free, and all are made welcome.

REV. DR. SPROLE, FORMERLY OF NEWburg, will preach in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, west of Broadway, on Sabbath, May 17, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., WILL deliver his third lecture on "Evidences of Christianity" Sunday evening, at 7:45 o'clock, in Association Hall.

REV. B. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All are invited.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. Church, near 2d av., Sunday morning and evening. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Services Sunday, at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. For deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. E. H. Krans will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Those who have at any time been confirmed in this church are invited to attend service there on Whitsunday, the 24th inst., at 7 or 10:30 A. M.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday by Elder Wm. N. Pile at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the near coming of Christ, and a future life by a resurrection from the dead.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Strangers seated. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Edinburgh, will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. M. Hamilton at 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. and 22d st.—Rev. Prof. Butz, of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday, 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. King.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF the American Tract Society will be celebrated by a public meeting on Sabbath evening, the 17th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th av. and 34th st. Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D. will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. Cyrus Northrup, of Yale College; Rev. John Hall, D. D., and Rev. R. S. McArthur, of New-York City; Rev. John R. McDougall, of Italy, and Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Scotland.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. Henry Cross, of Coventry, England, will occupy this pulpit on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"The Parable of the Lost Sheep;" subject at 7:45 P. M.—"The Christian an Epistle of Christ." All are cordially invited, and strangers will be made welcome.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Richard Meredith, at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 by Rev. Robert Thomas. Sabbath-school and class-meeting at 9 A. M. Monthly missionary meeting at 2 P. M. Rev. J. S. Haugh and others will address the meeting. Seats all free. You are cordially invited.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in 50th st., east of 3d av., having been remodeled and decorated, will be opened again on Sunday next. Services at 10:45 A. M., and 3:30 and 7:45 P. M. Sermons by Rev. T. T. Tracy in the morning, and Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., in the afternoon to the children, and Rev. W. T. Wilson, of King's Bridge, in the evening.

TO CONGREGATIONS.—WANTED TO PURchase by a religious society a church property in a good locality on the west side, between 14th and 42d sts. Call on or address H. C. DODGE, No. 413 West 37th st.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Johnston on Sabbath, May 17, at 10:30 and 3:30. Strangers cordially invited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the following is a description of the respective names used and private mark or marks branded or stamped by the undersigned (respectively engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors) on their respective butts, hogsheads, barrels, half-barrels, casks, half-casks, quarter-casks, and kegs, and this is filed under and in pursuance of an act entitled an "Act in relation to the sale, use, and disposition of butts, hogsheads, barrels, casks, or kegs used in the manufacture of malt liquor," passed April 22, 1864, by the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 276, Session laws of 1864:

Manufacturers' Name.	Brand and Stamp.
FLANAGAN & WALLACE.	H. Howard & Co., Cornwall, N. Y.
	Flanagan, Wallace & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
	Wm. R. Lawrence & Co., New-York.
	B. Johnston, New-York.
	Jessup, Cole & Postley, N. Y.
	H. Howard & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
	R. Cole & Co., New-York.
	Flanagan, Wallace & Co., New-York.
	Flanagan & Wallace, N. Y.
DAVID JONES.	D. Jones, New-York.
C. P. HAWKINS.	C. P. Hawkins, N. Y.
HADDOCK & LANGDON.	Read Bros., Troy, N. Y.
	L. P. Read, New-York.
	T. T. Read, New-York.
	Haddock & Langdon, N. Y.
TRACY & RUSSELL.	E. Tracy, Lansingburgh.
	Tracy & Russell, New-York.
	A. M. Lachlin, N. Y.
	H. Bowler, Troy, N. Y.
MACPHERSON SMITH & DONALD SMITH.	Smith & Brother, N. Y.
	MacPherson Smith & Donald Smith.
HENRY F. COX.	H. F. Cox, New-York.
	H. F. Cox, Jersey City.
	S. Wescott, New-York.
HENRY FERRIS & SONS.	Henry Ferris, New-York.
	H. Ferris & Son, New-York.
	Ferris & Son, New-York.
	H. Ferris, New-York, Steam Ale.
	H. Ferris & Sons, N. Y.
BETZ & CO.	Betz & Co.
	Clausen & Betz.
T. C. LYMAN & CO.	Henry Howard, New-York.
	T. C. Lyman & Co., New-York.
MILBANK BROTHERS.	Milbank Bros., New-York.
	C. & S. Milbank, New-York.
	Millbank.
T. BEVERIDGE & CO.	J. Beveridge & Co., Newburgh.
	T. Beveridge & Co., Newburgh.
AMSDELL BROS.	Amsdell Bros., Albany.
CLAUSEN & BAUR.	Clausen & Baur, New-York.
P. BALLANTINE & SONS.	P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark.
HOWARD & FULLER.	Howard & Fuller, Brooklyn.
M. VASSAR & CO.	M. Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie Ale.
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	G. & D., N. Y.
	J. G. Gottsberger, New-York.
H. CLAUSEN & SON.	H. Clausen, New-York.
	H. Clausen & Son, New-York.
	H. C. & Son, N. Y.
	H. Clausen & Son, N. Y.
	Henry Clausen, New-York.
W. A. MILES & CO.	Wm. B. Miles, New-York.
	W. B. & A. Miles, New-York.
	W. A. Miles & Co., New-York.
JOHN F. ROTTMANN.	Rottman & Eckhoff, N. Y.
	J. F. Rottmann, N. Y.
	Atlantic Brewery.
TAYLOR & SON.	Taylor & Son, Albany Imperial Ale.
	J. Taylor & Sons, Albany Imperial Ale.

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San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, May 16, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA........May 2
GRANADA........May 16
COLORADO........May 30

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13	China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16	Calabria, Wed'day, June 3
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Parthia, Saturday, June 6
Atlas, Saturday, May 23	*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, May 16, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE........Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS........Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE........Saturday...June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, May 16, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND........May 2	SWITZERLAND....May 16
CYBELE........May 23	........June 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
CYBELE........April 29	........May 13
VADERLAND........May 27	SWITZERLAND....June 10

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin........$90	Second Cabin........$60
Steerage........25	Prepaid Certificates........25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH........May 15
CLARIBEL........June 5

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS........May 15
ETNA........June 2

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Alexandria, Sat'day, May 16	Bolivia, Tuesday...May 26
Elysia, Tuesday....May 19	Europa, Thursday..May 28
Olympia, Thursday, May 21	Anglia, Saturday...May 30
India, Saturday.......May 23	California, Tuesday, June 2

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........SATURDAY, May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA........SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA........SATURDAY, June 13

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........May 12, 2 P. M.
(No Boat May 19.)
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE........June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. ....June 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $25, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. MANKIN, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, May 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada...Sat., May 16, 3 P. M. | Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M.
Spain...Sat., May 30, 3 P. M. | Egypt...Sat., June 13, 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND........Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. H. SCHULENBERG, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, May 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72
Steerage........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)........May 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)........May 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........May 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........June 4

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE—NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.—Steamer SWITZERLAND sails May 16. First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward at lowest rates.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove; landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.

J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 5:20 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M., Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10, P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, May 11..3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 11..6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 14th...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 15th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th...7:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a pleasant home in the country, about thirty miles from the City; five minutes from railroad depot; good table; rooms handsomely furnished; fine shade-trees near the house. For particulars inquire of A. A. NEARING, No. 54 Lispenard st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE LINDEN HOUSE near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one and a half miles from depot; nice, shady lawn; grounds very high and dry; small lake with boat on it; large rooms, and terms moderate. May be had by application to JOSEPH W. COLLINS, Post Office Box No. 34.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from ferry, having some nice rooms to spare, wish to board two or three American or German gentlemen of good family. Address D. W., Box No. 5,519 New-York Post Office.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain board for the season in elegant private house, one large room, till July 1, at a low price; all the advantages of a first-class Summer resort. Address B., Tyson's book store, No. 745 6th av.

HOME FOR INVALIDS AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Modern first-class house, where quiet and cleanliness prevail; highest New-York references. Particulars obtained from E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, fifteen minutes from depot, Stamford, Conn., on the Sound; a commodious farm house; pleasant surroundings, stabling, &c. Inquire at No. 61 West 13th st., or address M. L. DUNN, Stamford.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN, WITH ADvantages of home and school; thorough instruction in English, music, and needle-work; terms moderate; healthful location. Address Mrs. HARRIETTE E. SEYMOUR, New Canaan, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMAN, LADY, AND two children may find excellent board in a private family on a farm in Rockland County, at reasonable terms; good references. Call at No. 270 Greenwich st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ASHLAND HALL, THREE minutes from depot; excellent accommodations for families and single gentlemen; large grounds; plenty of shade.

HOME FOR INVALIDS AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Modern house, where quiet and cleanliness prevail; highest references. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

HOTELS.

A NUMBER OF RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO small, first-class families, prices moderate, at Grand Union Hotel, on Park av. and 41st st.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Canada Southern Railway Company First Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
$1,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Coupon Bond.
$700 United States 5-20s of 1867, Coupons.
$300 United States 5-20s of 1865, Coupons.
$250 Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
$7,000 Canada Southern Railway Company First Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
$8,000 Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company.
$5,000 Great Western Railway Company of Illinois Second Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Lake Shore Railway Company Dividend Bonds.
100 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Remington Sewing-machine Company removed to their new, elegant store, No. 6 South Madison square, Kurtz's art gallery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCH CARriage horses, bays, eight years old, height 15.3, long tails, perfectly matched, and very stylish; guaranteed in every particular; lowest price, $1,500. Also one full Clarence and one Clarence coupé, built by Miner & Stevens, and one dog cart. For information apply to Room No. 37, No. 111 Broadway, or to GRAHAM & CO., No. 1,241 Broadway, where they can be seen.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer, Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S RIDING HORSE, IMPORTED in 1872; eight years old; sound, well broken, gentle and valuable; has been driven one year; a good pair of carriage horses will be taken in exchange. Apply to ANTON MARKERT, No. 35 Lexington av.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—ABOUT thirty wagons, rockaways, &c., my own make, for sale at great bargains. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 127th st. and 3d av.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phætons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

ONE LARGE BACK PARLOR, HANDSOMELY furnished; also, third-story back room, with bed-room adjoining, hot and cold water, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 214 East 11th st.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS IN BEST houses, City and country. List of vacant rooms, prices, &c., with full particulars, free to boarders. HANKINS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway. Open evenings.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—An elegantly-furnished suite of rooms to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best of reference. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, AIRY ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, with private bath-room communicating, with or without communicating bed-room, at No. 160 2d av.; terms reasonable.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; bath, closet, &c.; private table; or for gentlemen without board; also, single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—REsponsible parties wishing pleasant rooms, with good board, can find the same at No. 23 Lafayette place. References exchanged.

ONE LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, THIRD FLOOR, suite, desirable; four rooms on second floor, with or without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 147 West 45th st., near 6th av.

NO. 4 WEST 28TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, in a German family, with the comforts of a home; house and location first class; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—PARTIES DESIRING FINE apartments en suite, for Summer or longer, can make favorable arrangements, with or without private table; house large and airy.

A LADY OWNING A NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished house, will let rooms without board; price moderate; references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 223 WEST 24TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS ON second and third floors, with board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; modern improvements; terms moderate.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.

Elegant cool rooms to let, with board, for family or single gentlemen.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—TWO square rooms, newly furnished, private family, without board; references required and given.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED BEDROOMS and parlors; also single rooms; at No. 164 5th av.; baths on each floor; references; terms easy for Summer.

TWO PARLORS ON THE FIRST FLOOR TO LET, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; also two rooms on second floor, and extension room.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST.—Rooms on second floor, with board; also, basement room.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen only.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO LET; REFERences required. No. 24 West 39th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., Proprietors,

Will open June 1, at popular prices. $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August.

Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York City.

HIGHLAND PARK HOUSE,

CHELSEA, MASS.

This new first-class Hotel will open May 20 for the season. This house is 300 feet above and overlooks the ocean, Boston Harbor, and ten of the principal cities of Massachusetts, including Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, and Lynn, is in full view of the State Capitol, Bunker Hill Monument, Minot Light-house, and the Blue Hills of Milton, embracing the most extensive and interesting inland and marine views in the world. It combines all the advantages of a city, sea-shore, and mountain house. Address

SHEPARD & RICH, Managers.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.

Eight miles East of St. Albans.

Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall. Board very low; open May until December.

LENOX HOUSE.

GREENWICH, CONN.

First class in all respects.

I would advise families looking for a fine and healthy Summer resort to go to Greenwich and see the Lenox House. Grounds and everything more attractive than last Summer. Apply for rooms at the Lenox House, No. 72 5th av., or at Greenwich, Conn. A fine livery stable connected with the hotel.

A. J. RUTJES.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address

EDWARD COZZENS.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—TWO HOURS from New-York, one and one-half miles from Highland Mills, on Erie Railway; no fevers, no mosquitoes, (too much air;) 1,200 feet elevation; view from piazzas thirty miles; beautiful lake; the airiest mountain home this side the Catskills; excellent accommodations; reasonable terms for season; carriage meets the 9 A. M. train from New-York; send for circular.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,

will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

(Newly furnished and refitted,)

Will be open for the reception of guests June 15, 1874.

For terms, &c., apply to

M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on June 15, 1874, under the management of its former owner and proprietor, JOSEPH H. COOPER. Persons wishing to secure rooms for their families can do so by applying at the hotel or by addressing JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.—PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE arrangements for the season at the best-located cottages on Ocean avenue, can now secure a choice of rooms, with strictly first-class board. Particulars at my residence, No. 273 5th av.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, BEtween Whitestone and Sands Point, now open; accessible by boat; railroad one hour from City, one hundred yards from landing. Address as above.

SUMMIT ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—FIRST-class board can be had in one of the finest houses; furniture all new; plenty of shade. Inquire at depot for S. M. D.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

P. T. B.	AFTERNOON and EVENING, 4th and Madison avs. and 26th and 27th sts., occupying the entire block.	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	A marvelous entertainment, with a success surpassing that of any enterprise known to the amusement world!	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	Average daily attendance 20,000, with thousands unable to gain admission at the evening entertainment!	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	No diminution of the brilliant Chariot, Hurdle, and Flat Races by young and daring English, French, and American ladies!	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	Among the new features is a spirited contest between American and English running horses with native and foreign jockeys!	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	Elephant, Pony, and Monkey Races as usual, with the beautiful spectacle of 21 LIBERTY HORSES in full speed upon the grand race-course.	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	GRAND MENAGERIE open at 1:30 and 7 P. M., affording to old and young a most interesting and valuable study in Natural History.	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS moves promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock, when all should be seated in the vast Amphitheatre.	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	Box-office open from 8 to 4. Seats secured three days in advance; also at Millet & Co.'s, No. 437 Broadway.	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	Grand orchestra, $1 50; orchestra, $1; balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents; private boxes, seating four, $6.	P. T. B.
P. T. B.	NO PORTION OF THIS ENTERTAINMENT IS A CIRCUS.	P. T. B.

THE BEST SEATS FOR BARNUM'S HIPPOdrome, and all Theatres, at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MATINEE	THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR	THIS
HER		MANN
on		and
SATURDAYS		EVERY EVENING
at		at
2 O'CLOCK.		8 O'CLOCK.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM MAGIC CROSS.

728 BROADWAY. | GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE. | 730. BROADWAY.

LAST NIGHTS OF HUMPTY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

LAST CHANCE TO SEE FOX WITH HIS WORLD OF WONDERS ERE HE DEPARTS ON A SUMMER TOUR. SEE HUMPTY at HOME.

Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2. Every evening at 8.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

[illegible] evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowd ed [illegible] fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. [illegible] acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.

May 11, and thereafter, the Museum will OPEN DAILY (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, May 28, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto, for the ensuing year—say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand (7,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, five hundred and fifty (550) tons of egg size, and four hundred and fifty (450) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1875. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 18th day of May, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing required for the building.

Copies of the specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address

CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman,
Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Proprietor and Manager.

Mr. JAMES W. MORRISSEY,

Has the honor to announce that through the generosity of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, he will, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 20, take his first benefit, at the NEW THEATRE, on which occasion will be revived and given for the LAST TIME, M. DUMAS' GREAT SENSATION,

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,

with the following popular artists in the cast, all of whom have in the kindest manner tendered their services.

Captain Montaiglin, one Man in Ten Thousand........Mr. Charles Fisher
Monsieur Octave, one Man of Many, Mr. George Clarke
Jovin, on the Trail of Monsieur Alphonse........Mr. James Lewis
Remy, an old Hulk, laid up for Coast Duty........Mr. Wm. Davidge
Raymonde, an Old Man's Darling and a Young Man's Slave........Miss Adda Dyas
Madame Guichard, "Born So"...Miss Fanny Davenport
Manon, a Peasant........Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Bonette, her Daughter........Miss Nina Varian
Adrienne, one of the Nameless........Bijou Heron

Act 1. Noon. Monsieur Alphonse abducts the little savage, and Captain Montaiglin gives her a home.

Act 2. Afternoon. Three contests of the heart.

Act 3. Evening. Madame Guichard places herself on the public records, and is deceived for the last time by M. Alphonse.

MME. ILMA DI MURSKA,

the

DISTINGUISHED PRIMA DONNA,

will on this occasion make her

LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,

and will give the entire 2d act of the FAVORITE OPERA

DINORAH,

introducing the wonderful SHADOW SONG, IN COSTUME, WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, &c., accompanied by FULL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

To be followed by the most amusing, unique and laughable comedy,

MY UNCLE'S WILL,

at the urgent request of many patrons of this theatre, who were unable to witness this elegant play during its last representations, and in which the following favorites will appear.

Charles Cashmore........Mr. Louis James
Mr. Barker, a Pernicious Old Party........Mr. W. Davidge
Florence Marigold........Miss Nina Varian

The sale of seats for this performance will begin on Saturday morning, May 16, at the box office of the Theatre, and notwithstanding the numerous attractions submitted, the PRICES WILL BE AS USUAL.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

GRATIFYING SUCCESS

of T. W. Robertson's charming comedy of

SCHOOL!

Mr. Wallack has much pride and pleasure in announcing that one of the PUREST AND MOST GRACEFUL OF MODERN PLAYS has, in its production at this theatre, proved the GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON! and will be repeated EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, with its NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS, and an UNEQUALED CAST, including

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, as........JACK POYNTZ

and other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. PECK, J. F. JOSEPHS, J. ATKINS, T. MORGAN, H. SMITH, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Misses E. ROWE, C. BATE, J. ROSS, J. CLARK, K. MORGAN, J. ELTON, E. FORTESCUE, and GEORGIE COMSTOCK.

SCHOOL MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Box-book open two weeks in advance.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH

as RICHELIEU.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, MAY 18 AND 19,

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH

as HAMLET.

Seats may be secured six days in advance at the box office of Theatre, or branch ticket office at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF THE WILSON BROTHERS.

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

JONATHAN BRADFORD,

RENCH SPY,

HANDSOME JACK,

Prof. FOX,

WILSON BROTHERS.

MONDAY—CAST UPON THE WORLD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MARIETTA RAVEL.

LAST	LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.	LAST
MATINEE	LAST TIMES OF MISS MARIETTA RAVEL,	NIGHT
AT	Who will appear in THE FRENCH SPY,	AT
2.	concluding with comedietta of a FEMALE BLUE BEARD.	8.

MONDAY, May 18.....(first time)......Mr. L. ALDRICH

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) under the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., June 11, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows:

Fuel at the following-named posts:

Forts Columbus, Wood, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, and David's Island and Willet's Point, New-York Harbor; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) under the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Forage and Straw at the following-named posts: Forts Columbus, Wood, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, New-York Harbor; David's Island and Willet's Point, New-York Harbor; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.

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RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
(KNABE BUILDING.)

ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.

Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.

Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.

All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory.

P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

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SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Summer term opens April 9.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts, healthy location, thorough instruction; terms reasonable. Address AUG. WHITLOCK.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

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PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 161 East 25th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY; SEND complete particulars immediately. Address the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway. Applicants seeking desirable accommodations invited and suited immediately.

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AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11; Saturday Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

The management have the pleasure of announcing, with the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,

The Magnificent Revival,

after the most careful preparation, with entirely new scenery, elegant furniture, and rich appointments, and with a cast which has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage, (of Dumas', the younger's, great play,)

CAMILLE,

For a limited number of performances.

CAMILLE, (her first appearance at this theatre since her return from her starring tour)....Miss CLARA MORRIS
Nichette........Miss KATE CLAXTON
Mme. Prudence........Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Olympe........Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Nanin........Miss KATE HOLLAND
Armand Duval........Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr.
Count De Varville........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Monsieur Duval, his first appearance in six months........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Gaston Rieux........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Gustave........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Arthur........Mr. PERCY SINCLAIR
Messenger........Mr. W. J. QUIGLEY

Entirely new scenery by R. MARSTON.

New music by H. TISSINGTON.

SATURDAY, May 16, at 1:30, first matinée of CAMILLE.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats may now be secured.

THE BEST SEATS FOR CAMILLE, (MISS MORRIS,) at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MAY 16, at 8.

THEO. THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

1. Overture, "Nurmahal,"........Spontini
2. Waltz, "Telegramme,"........Strauss
3. Nocturne, "Midsummer Night's Dream,"........Mendelssohn
4. "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2"........Liszt
5. Overture, "Leonore, No. 1"........Beethoven
6. "Meditation" (new)........Gounod
7. "Scherzo" (a vision) (new)........Stiehl
8. Introduction, Chorus, March, } III. Act "Lohengrin"........Wagner
9. Overture, "Hunyadi Laszlo"........Erkel
10. Quartet, "Rigoletto"........Verdi
11. Waltz, "Carnevalsbilder"........Strauss
12. Marche, "Indienne L'Africaine"........Meyerbeer

ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Packages, containing twelve tickets, $5, can now be obtained at the principal music stores, No. 285 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

PRIVATE BOXES, $1 and $2, according to location.

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BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

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LAGRENIA, the PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

Prof. TOBINS will introduce the amusing "CABINET MYSTERY;" or, THE DAVENPORTS OUTDONE, into his lectorium seances.

Open daily from 1 to 5, and from 7 to 10. Admission $1; no extras.

STEINWAY HALL. MAY 20

SHAKESPEARIAN AND HUMOROUS

Recitation in [illegible]

with stage [illegible]

by

GRACE GREENW[illegible]

SARAH F. [illegible]

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. } At Carrill[illegible] st. and Broadway, [illegible] Broadway, and at Hall, Wednesday, 20th.

Programme will be announced.

WESTON'S 500-MILE WALK.

THE LAST DAY OF WESTON'S GREAT 500-MILE WALK.	Mr. WESTON is walking in American Institute Hall, 3d av. and 63d st., THIS MORNING, and does not intend to leave the track until 500 miles are completed. Music the afternoon and until midnight. Admission 50c.

THE FINAL "WALLACE HOP."

The undersigned desire to return thanks to their friends and the public for their very liberal patronage during the past season, and would state that their closing hop will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, at Tammany Building.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members, and the election of Officers and Directors of the Institution, will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the grounds of the institution. A train leaves 30th st. at 1 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves the institution at 5:10.

GEO. A. ROBBINS, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 19th of May, 1874.

Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS, *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the best made, and combine* PURITY *of* VOICING *with great volume of tone. Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices.* AGENTS WANTED *in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

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(Established A. D. 1850,)

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PUBLISHER & IMPORTER OF MUSIC

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Has removed since May 1, to

841 Broadway and 59 East 13th St.

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Known for forty-five years the best.

Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.

RAVEN & CO.,

Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PIANO-FORTES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT SECond hand, of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices; also pianos to rent of our own manufacture, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

A. BRACTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 16 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A GREATER VARIETY OF NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs for rent or sale at lower prices than elsewhere; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Weber, and others. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

MACHINERY.

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BLATCHLEY'S

ICE-CREAM FREEZER.

(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

STEAM ENGINE AND STILL WANTED.

Engine of eight to fifteen horse, with adjustable cut-off independent of exhaust, like the Corliss or Harris-Corliss, or Brown engines. Still of 80 to 100 square feet surface. Address, with particulars and price, G. B. D., care Everett & Co., No. 66 State st., Boston.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE.

THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ADDRESS OF REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM ON THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention resumed its sessions yesterday morning at Irving Hall, Miss Susan B. Anthony presiding. The attendance was very much larger than on the previous day, and the interest in the proceedings was proportionately greater. Numerous communications were received from ladies all over the country congratulating the association on the success which was attending their cause. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Phelps delivered an interesting address explanatory of their objects and their prospects in the future. On the motion of Mrs. Francis V. Halleck, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American woman who believes in the enfranchisement of women to give substantial proof thereof by contributing a portion of her income to a permanent fund for carrying on the work.

Resolved, That the National Woman's Suffrage Association heartily sympathizes with the efforts of Mrs. Spencer in her petition for the appropriation of the Conscience fund to the great purpose of saving the unfortunate women and young girls who have gathered in the District of Columbia from their present vice and degradation; and that we earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity and justice of the measure.

A recess was then taken, and the convention reassembled at 2:30 o'clock.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who was received with applause, said that he hoped the greeting he received was not the greeting to a new convert. He did not regard himself as such. In the progress of years his views had undergone considerable change; but in regard to this woman-suffrage movement his opinions were substantially the same since he first gave attention to the subject. It seemed to him always that women best knew what they wanted, why they wanted it, and how best to express their sense of want. A man approached a question of this kind from outside and purely abstract grounds—a woman came to its consideration from personal grounds, and from the inside, for, with her, it was a serious individual concern. When the question was raised to emancipate the negroes of the South he felt that their cause was his. They had no organ to express their necessities, and they were not in the world, but out of it. Somebody should speak for them, and he lifted up his feeble voice in their defense. But women were in the world, and spoke with touching and persuasive eloquence. They made their cause known, and he studied their arguments and the capacity of their leaders; he looked for the arguments in opposition to the movement, and now he should express his astonishment that they had made no faster progress. It had been argued for twenty-five years ably and persuasive. Their arguments were all answered, but the popular objections were of the slightest description. They resolved themselves into the assertion that woman suffrage would produce domestic jars; but if man and wife did not love each other enough, or respect each other enough, to be able to talk rationally upon matters of the deepest moral and social concern, so much the worse for the institution of marriage. To say that if a woman will vote it will necessitate a waste of time, paid her a very high compliment indeed, and bearing in mind the entire absence of an organized opposition to the movement he could not understand why it should not prevail. Those of her acquaintance who gave attention to the subject would welcome a reform like this. Still, what was the reason of the want of greater progress? Some said it was because it was against nature, society, history, and tradition; but it seemed to him that their President put her finger on the great point when she said in the call that until the world learned that there should be but one code of laws and morals for man and woman, this question could not be settled. He, for one, frankly and freely admitted that he could not resist the belief that man and woman were two separate creatures. That men and women had different organizations, were differently constituted in body, were sexually different in mind, affections, morals, and aspirations, he most cordially believed. He believed that the more they knew physiologically, psycologically, and historically of men and women, the more profoundly would they become convinced of the fact of their essential difference. He did not believe with Sydney Smith, who was always witty, but not always wise, that, if a male and female child were placed in precisely the same position and trained alike, when they developed it would be almost impossible to detect a difference in their mental organization. He considered, on the contrary, that such a course of training would develop the essential difference between man and woman stronger. It would develop itself in every act of their lives, and he mentioned, as illustrative of his view, that, on the publication of the first of George Eliot's novels, an expert at once pronounced it the work of a female hand. A woman's conscience was not as a man's conscience; her religion was not that of a man, and the same assertion applied with respect to her heart, intellect and reason. They may believe and confess in the same God, but the utterance and sentiment coming from their hearts were quite different, and for the reason that through and through a woman was a woman and a man was a man. In religion there was a whole department of municipal office which belonged to women, and in relation to certain offices there was a proverb that clergymen were not men, but men and women combined. This supplementing and combining the efforts of men and women was one of the strongest arguments in favor of the admission of women to their share in the Government. Alike each sex felt an interest in the wellbeing of their fellow-creatures, and in all that concerned the affairs of life; and really this question of suffrage was a very simple one. Here in this country we are accustomed to speak of inalienable rights, but strictly speaking there were no such things as "certain inalienable rights." All rights were alienable, and the man who killed his neighbor or violated the laws was not entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. There were no inalienable rights, and least of all the right to vote was not an inalienable one, but was the right of society under certain conditions. John Stuart Mill, in his memorable work on the subject of suffrage, made a point of the fact that the right to vote included a right to say how other people shall be governed, and how the wealth of others shall be taxed. That right implied a condition, and paupers and criminals did not deserve that privilege. The man who earned his bread in selling bad liquor to his fellow-man, whose whole business was a process of poisoning the blood of generations and making drunkards, who debauched men and women, and who degraded and demoralized society and did nothing—he had no right to the ballot. What right had he to say how the world shall be governed, or what right had the gambling-saloon-keeper, who preyed upon the minds and morals of the young, to say it? Mill also imposed as a necessity to voting ability to read and a stake in society produced by his industry. On the subject of promiscuous franchise Mr. Frothingham said it always seemed to him that while there were no class exclusions and no lines drawn, certain conditions should be imposed upon voters. It appeared to him self-evident. He would have no permanent disqualifications; he would allow every one, old and young, men and women, all equally and on precisely the same terms, to exercise the privilege of the franchise. Women were as importantly interested as men in voting, and he could conceive of no objection to it, which could not be easily answered. Mill, in his book on *Representative Government*, at the close of his powerful chapter on suffrage, said that he had met with no arguments that affected woman suffrage, because that should be taken for granted. [Applause.] There was no more reason why a person should not vote because she was a woman, than that she should not vote because she was not six feet high. It was not a question of codes, but of humanity. He did not believe that women on the average were better than men, and to a large extent they were responsible for intemperance and the foolishness of men and of society. If the women were thoroughly and profoundly in earnest, they could do much to promote that great cause. Intemperance, however, could not be suppressed in the present generation by all the good men and women in the world; it was an ingrained vice which could only be worked out of humanity in the course of ages. He believed that the admission of woman to the right of suffrage would be a great help toward reform. The education of both sexes together showed that there was no danger of the evils which many said would entail from it. Strong as were the impulses and passions of life, under a proper moral and scientific education, they could be repressed, and men and women were better for association. Women had forever been in a condition of inferiority, and now, coming from the depths of disfranchisement and partial degradation, they grasped at the prize so near their hand. He drew attention to the arguments against the admission of negroes to the ballot; but their enfranchisement would fit them for their position. So with women; they would rise from their condition, and in all respects be the equal of men. He had no doubt that before a great while the administration of the American Government will undergo very essential improvements. [Applause.] He had very little doubt that compulsory education would be one of them; he had no doubt that a more stringent administration of the Naturalization law would be enforced; he believed that some intellectual qualification for the franchise would be required, and he had very little doubt of the admission of women to the franchise. [Applause.]

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose took occasion to except in a general manner to some of the observations of Mr. Frothingham. She observed that the wonder was not that they had not accomplished more, but that they had accomplished so much. The world over there were distinctions and classes, and it was very difficult to make European monarchs recognize the fact that they were not better than the people for whose purposes they are instituted, and it was equally difficult to inspire into men's minds the idea that women were other than their help-mates, and were not created for the same glorious destiny. They might make whatever laws they pleased, but let them make them alike for men and women. What right had man to make laws for her; the laws were binding on her as on man, and all she asked was participation in their formation. In England, nearly two hundred members of the House of Commons were in favor of woman suffrage, and there was no doubt it would come into operation there before long. At present women were too much under the thumb of ministers, but give them the franchise and they would quickly redeem themselves. She concluded a short but impressive address amid applause.

Mrs. Dix and Mrs. Blackwell read short papers on the suffrage question generally, and the convention again took a recess.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the convention the following officers were elected: President, Martha C. Wright; Vice Presidents, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Chairman Advisory Committee, Ernestine L. Rose; Chairman Executive Committee, Susan B. Anthony; Corresponding Secretary, Isabelle Beecher Hooker; Recording Secretary, Lillie Devereaux Blake; Treasurer, Ellen M. Sargent.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake was called upon to speak. Upon coming forward she was loudly cheered, and observed in commencing that their cause had suffered defeat that day in the Massachusetts Legislature, but she found great congratulation in the fact that the bill was lost only by five votes. Proceeding to criticise the character of the government established only by men, she claimed that if women were intrusted with the power they could not possibly make the laws more ridiculous. In all the departments of governments, legislative and judicial, the same inconsistencies appeared, so that there were few lawyers in any State that knew anything of the laws of the adjoining State, and he was a lucky man indeed if he knew anything concerning those of his own. The history of the past few years in connection with legislation was fruitful in crime, dishonesty, and fraud. The men who were sent to represent the nation kept the business of the country in perpetual hot water. For the last six months they entertained all bills and propositions of a comparatively fruitless character, and left untouched the great question of the finance of the country. After tinkering at the question for that period they finally, by immense labor, got a bill through both branches of Congress. This bill proposed to impose upon the nation still more of this deteriorated currency, and during the time pending after that bill had passed she was glad that they had not the right to vote. She was thankful that women were in no way responsible for that kind of legislation. [Applause.] They were saved from that evil, and for this she most heartily thanked Gen. Grant. [Applause.] She could not pay him a higher compliment than that he could not do better if he were a woman. [Applause.] Men should not suppose that women were blind to these things. They were looking cautiously at the state of public affairs. And what was the state of the country that day? In the time of Diogenes in Athens over the door of the school-house there were printed the words, 'Let no deceiver enter here,'' but if over the door of the nation's capital were put the words, "Let no thief enter here," she asked, how many would cross the portals? [Applause.] She believed that among our Representatives in Congress there were many who were neither honest nor honorable. From the days of the Revolution to the present time, down through the years when Jefferson, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Webster, Clay, and Calhoun flourished, we had men of various shades of political opinion; but it was left to the present time to produce statesmen who could stoop to the meanness of theft. [Applause.] The day of the decadence of the Republic had come, unless an appeal was made to the women of the country to redeem it. [Applause.] Women, she maintained, held the consciences of the world. Every woman was a mother, either possible or actual. In woman's heart there beat a sense of consciousness that she thought far exceeded, on the average, any such instinct on the part of men. It was women who trained the minds of the children, and carried forward all the charities and philanthropies of the nation. Was it not time to appeal to this reserve force of the country? And it was time the appeal was made if the interests of the country were to be consulted. It was time, she said in conclusion, that in the counsels of the nation they had what they wanted most of all things, a fine and intelligent and enlightened womanhood. [Applause.]

Miss Burnham, a Philadelphia lawyer, defined the legal status of woman before the law, stating that it was simply that of a citizen living under a despotic government. Women here could do just what men permitted and nothing more. Woman was the slave and man the master. Miss Burnham elaborated the proposition here advanced, and gave a very gloomy picture indeed of the legal status of woman. After some remarks by Miss Anthony the convention adjourned.

THE LOURDES PILGRIMAGE.

The Committee of Arrangements of the proposed pilgrimage to Lourdes met yesterday, at No. 52 Broadway, to complete the final details of the journey of the *voyageurs*. The committee whose functions ceased yesterday closed matters with the new committee which has been appointed to take charge of the various details of the pilgrimage. The new committee will control all the internal arrangements of the band during the voyage across the Atlantic, and decide on the route to be chosen in order to reach the shrine of Lourdes. It is also understood that power has been vested in them to limit or extend the time during which the pilgrims shall remain at any point of interest on the journey. It transpired that a change was made in the original programme in so far as this, that each person must pay his or her passage money, instead of the committee securing berths for the whole. In the afternoon of yesterday a meeting was held in the Metropolitan Hotel, but, owing to the absence of some prominent members of the committee, no business of importance was transacted. The pilgrims will meet this morning and proceed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where mass will be celebrated and benediction given by Archbishop McClosky. The *voyageurs* will rendezvous at the Metropolitan about noon, and at 2:30 P. M. will proceed in a body to Pier No. 50 North River, escorted by 100 delegates from various religious societies of this City. Societies from Jersey City will accompany the Pereire down the Bay, and in addition to the New-York delegation a special boat will convey a party of private friends to the lower quarantine to say "*bon voyage*" to the pilgrims. The band number 102, of which thirty-four are ecclesiastics, and sixty-eight of the laity—fifty males and eighteen females. The arrangements on board the Pereire were not completed yesterday afternoon. It is said the ladies of the party will occupy the first-class compartment, and the male pilgrims will be located in the second saloon. This latter apartment is being fitted up as a sort of chapel for devotional purposes during the voyage, and an altar erected in the aft part of the saloon. The altar will be hung with velvet and gold embroidery. At the opposite end will be placed a neat church organ, presented to the pilgrims by Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, Union square. The arrangements in this particular were carried out by Messrs. Matson and Mitchell, first and second *maitres*. The Pereire will leave Pier No. 50 North River, at 4 P. M., sharp.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Notwithstanding the action of some of the Catholic clergy in pronouncing the Ancient Order of Hibernians a secret organization, and as such, under the same ecclesiastical ban as the Freemasons, the leaders of that body have taken steps to disprove the statement, if possible. They have prepared a report which recites that they are not bound by oaths or passwords, and that their objects are purely of a benevolent character. It is generally believed that they will fail to convince priests of their faith that other Catholic clergymen who have denounced their society are in error, especially as they have had the same opportunities to ascertain the facts as the priests to whom they have appealed. Prominent Catholics assert that the question must be definitely settled, and the law of the Church against secret societies be applied to all organizations of that character. Should Archbishop McClosky decide that the Order of Hibernians is a secret organization, it would probably tend to demoralize the rank and file, and, perhaps, finally lead to the disbandment of the order.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LECTURE-ROOM.

Notwithstanding the bad weather last night, the lecture-room of Plymouth Church was crowded. After the usual preliminary exercises of singing and prayer, Mr. Beecher delivered a brief discourse on the importance of the cultivation of patience. He said that the possession of the true Christian patience indicated by the words in Holy Writ, "Be patient toward all men," was one of the most certain attributes of Christian perfection. He then recounted the different kinds of partial patience possessed by many, and the habit they had of allowing their conscience to rule judgment erroneously. This was the kind of conscience that worked down to the lower moods of the mind rather than to the upper. The custom of most people to prejudge their fellow-beings, and to abide by their own conclusions in that way, was a very bad one, and wholly at variance with the admonition of the Master, who warned His people not to judge unless they judged righteously, and to be patient toward all men. Patience complete and applied by Christians in the spirit of Divine love, Mr. Beecher deemed absolutely indispensable to a true Christian character. Indeed, said he, the training through which a man must have passed ere he became capable of being patient toward all men, without regard to person or character, guaranteed the development of thorough Christianity, and the man so taught a perfect man in the Scriptural acceptation of that term. Many members of the church asked questions in reference to the best method of cultivating their patience, and were admonished to watch their inclinations to impatience, and to curb them. The meeting closed at an early hour.

PREPARING FOR DECORATION DAY.

The Decoration Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met last evening at St. Mark's place. The Secretary of the Executive Committee presented a report, embodying the reports received from the various subcommittees appointed to make arrangements for Decoration Day. It stated that all the necessary preparations were far advanced toward completion. The Committee on Transportation have secured thirty-six teams and vehicles to convey flowers. Carriages have been also engaged to and from Union square and Cypress Hills, and arrangements were made with the Brooklyn Horse Railroad Company and Union Ferry Company for such transportation as may be required. Steinway Hall has been secured for the evening of the 30th inst. Rev. Dr. Conrad has accepted the invitation to act as Chaplain, and Mr. Beecher is expected to deliver an oration. Mr. A. L. Childs, of Seneca, will recite an original poem, and Miss Kellogg has promised to be present unless prevented by other engagements. Mr. John Joseph C. Dickson will speak at Cypress Hills. The services of the Governor's Island Band have been secured for the morning parade and evening services; also the Union Glee Club and the German Singing Association. The band of the Union Home and School will be present in Steinway Hall in the evening. The Police escort will be commanded by Capt. Allaire and Capt. Geo. Washburn. Veterans of the late war now connected with the Police force will be granted leave of absence to participate in the proceedings. A communication from the Grand Veteran Guard, expressing a desire to be assigned a position in the line, was referred to the Grand Marshal. It was arranged that a special invitation be extended to the First Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. to escort the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the parade, and after transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

CONTINUATION OF THE REVISION OF THE CHURCH CODE—THE NEW PRAYER-BOOK.

The Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, engaged in the revision and adoption of the organic law of this newly-formed body, reassembled yesterday morning in the church of Rev. Dr. Sabine, corner of Forty seventh street and Madison avenue. The Council held morning, afternoon, and evening sessions, all of which were opened and closed with prayer. Bishop Cheney presided. The revision of the prayer-book was resumed, and the versicles were adopted without alteration, as were also the collects. Rev. J. D. Wilson offered a motion that the rubric preceding the prayer for those in civil authority, should be altered by expunging therefrom the words "Grant them in health and prosperity long to live." He thought this was appropriate, perhaps, under a monarchical Government, but not in a Government like ours, where our rulers do not continue in office during life. After a long discussion the motion was rejected, as were also motions to substitute the prayer for the President of the United States as it stands in the Protestant Episcopal prayer-book, and to strike out the words "thy servant" in the same prayer. A motion by Mr. Bartoe that the prayer for all in civil authority be amended so as to read "thy servant, the President of these United States and all in authority," after the word "bless," was adopted. The prayer for Congress and the rubric preceding it were adopted, after a resolution had been passed to place them in brackets. Rev. Mr. Wilson moved to amend the prayer for Christian rulers by inserting the words, "the President and Congress of the United States, the Governor and Legislature of this State." The motion was lost, as was also a motion to insert the word "civil" in the place of the word Christian in the same prayer. In the afternoon session the revision of the order for the holy communion was taken up. On motion the thirty-eighth verse of the sixth chapter of St. Luke was inserted in the offertory sentences next after the first. A motion to amend the rubric preceding the Commandments, "Then shall the minister rehearse the Ten Commandments," by adding thereto the words "the people still kneeling," was adopted. The rubric, "Then shall be read the Gospel, and after it the Apostles' Creed," was amended by adding to it the words "or the Nicene Creed." The rubric "Here the minister shall invite communicants of other churches to partake with him and his people at the Lord's table" was the subject of a very protracted discussion on a motion by Rev. Mr. McGuire to insert after the word "churches" the words, "in communion with this Church." At least ten amendatory motions were made before the subject was disposed of, some desiring to insert the word "Evangelical," others the words, "other Christian churches;" still another the words, "all persons living in the exercise of faith and repentance are invited to partake," &c. The Chairman finally invited Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodford to preside, as the parliamentary business was becoming very complex. In the debate a majority of those who spoke on the subject were in favor of making the invitation as broad and as open as possible to all Christians, whether communicants or excommunicants, the case of Bishop Cheney being cited by one of them as being that of an excommunicant. After more than an hour and a half of debate the notice and invitation were amended and adopted in the following form: "Immediately after the sermon the minister shall give the following or a similar invitation: Our fellow-Christians of other branches of Christ's Church, and all who love our Divine Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in sincerity are affectionately invited to the Lord's Table." Some modifications were made in the charge of self-examination to communicants, and then came quite a discussion on the form of the paragraph accompanying the giving of the bread and wine. Rev. Mr. Sabine moved to amend by inserting the words, "Take, eat, this is my body," (Matthew xxvi chapter, 26th verse.) It was adopted after considerable debate, and then a motion was carried to reconsider the vote, which was taken rather sharply. The council then adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

On reassembling, the paragraphs were amended by substituting the following:

"The body of our Lord Jesus Christ was given for thee. Take and eat this bread, in remembrance that Christ died for thee; feed on Him in thy heart by faith with thanksgiving."

"The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ was shed for thee. Drink this wine in remembrance thereof, and be thankful."

The remainder of the order of the administration of the holy communion was accepted without any material changes from the text of the report.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Smith, it was resolved that this communion order may be used in connection with or in place of morning prayer. A motion was subsequently carried so to modify the exhortation to the communion as to eliminate therefrom the implication of condemnation against those who partake thereof unworthily.

Rev. Mr. Smith moved that the following be added to the communion order as a rubric to precede the final note: "In conducting this service, except when kneeling, the minister shall face the people, and at no time shall his back be turned to the people."

Bishop Cheney opposed the proposed rubric, holding that starting out on its new course, he did not think it worth while for this church to pay attention to so slight an outward matter of ceremonial as this. The reformed church had begun the battle on stronger issues than those of mere ritualism; it had struck at the errors of sacramentarianism. The rubric was adopted by a vote of 17 to 15. The communion order was then adopted as a whole.

The next business taken under consideration was the revision of the order for the administration of baptism to infants.

Rev. Mr. Smith gave an explanation of the changes and omissions made in the order as reported from the committee, and the reasons which governed the committee in regard to such alterations.

Rev. Mr. Powers then moved that the service as reported be adopted. Among the most marked omissions are the introductory questions to the persons presenting the infant for baptism, as to whether "this child has ever before been baptized," &c., and the declaration at the close of the baptism, "Now, therefore, is this child regenerate," &c. In regard to the first it was deemed superfluous to ask if the child had already been baptized, as the fact of its presentation for baptism was *prima facie* reason to suppose that it had not been previously baptized. In regard to the regeneration of the child, Mr. Smith said the committee thought it would be better to wait until the child was grown up before determining as to the completeness of its regeneration.

Rev. Mr. McGuire moved the insertion of a rubric requiring that the persons presenting the child for baptism be also communicants. Quite a discussion ensued on the subject, it being maintained by the supporters of the motion that none but one regenerated through the spirit of Christ could make the vows and assume the obligations required of those who present the child as sponsors. On the other hand, it was claimed that the refusal to baptize children presented by unregenerate parents would be an assumption by the Reformed Church of the doctrine of visiting the sins of the parents upon the children.

Rev. Mr. Smith offered a compromise amendment, to the effect that if the parents be not communicants the children shall be presented by at least one person who is a communicant of this or some other evangelical church. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Turner, Secretary of the council, moved that the rubric relating to the manual act of baptism be so amended as to leave it optional with the sponsors whether the manual sign of the cross should be made on the forehead of the child. For himself, he would almost go to the extent of endeavoring to induce a minister to violate the rubric so that this sign, under which we conquer, should be placed on the head of his child.

Rev. Mr. Smith opposed it strenuously, denouncing it as a heathen abomination, a form of superstitious exorcism of evil, savoring of Popery and the dark ages. He had no objection to a structural cross on a building as an emblem of Christianity, but with this proposed form of its reintroduction he could make no compromise, even as an alternative.

Rev. Mr. Power and Mr. Turner spoke in support of the motion, the latter stating that he was contending for that which was very dear to him—the sign of the Christian faith, the sign by which he lived, and in which he hoped to die.

Pending the discussion the council adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. George L. Andrews, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Prof. John F. Weir, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

John F. Seymour, of Utica, and Ernest S. Inman, of Liverpool, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, and T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, and Commodore Mullany, United States Navy, are at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. M. C. Vincent, of London, and Gens. Charles Devens and Josiah Pickett, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Ex-Congressman Giles W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday the Cotton Exchange decided to close the Exchange at 3 o'clock P. M. from the 15th inst. to the 15th of September next.

Thomas Moore, an old pickpocket, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for attempting to steal a pocket-book containing $20 from Mrs. Mary Gordon, of Hoboken, while she was in a West street car.

The sentence on Jonathan Palmer Loper, son of the wealthy Capt. Loper, convicted of arson in the third degree in the Court of General Sessions, was yesterday postponed until Monday, in order to allow the prisoner's counsel an opportunity to prepare a motion for a new trial.

Mr. John D. McKenzie, of No. 365 West Twentieth street, caused the arrest yesterday of his servant girl, Josephine Cotter, on a charge of larceny. Several articles of clothing were missed by the family, which were found in a trunk belonging to the girl. She was held for trial in $300 bail.

George Hammond, convicted about two years since of a felonious assault, but subsequently discovered to be insane, and sent to a lunatic asylum, was yesterday discharged by Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner had recovered, and was pronounced sane by the physicians in charge of the asylum.

A stated meeting of the New-York Society of Neurology and Electrology will be held in the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, next Monday evening. The special order will be an examination of the theory of existence and localization of motorial centres in the cerebral hemispheres, with experimental demonstrations by Dr. Eugene Dupuy.

The German Republican Central Committee, Carl Schwedler presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery, last night, the proceedings of which, however, were confined to a discussion of the claims of a contesting delegation from the Third Assembly District. It is claimed by the opponents of the delegation that no bona fide organization is in existence in that district, and that a certain faction proposes to control the Central Committee by means of this fictitious organization and delegation.

BROOKLYN.

In the City Court, yesterday, John B. Muller recovered $1,500 in a suit against John Carroll for malicious mischief.

An engineer named Marcus Steigleman, had his eye burned out yesterday, while slacking some lime on the Atlantic Dock.

A large Newfoundland dog, supposed to have been suffering from hydrophobia, was shot by a Police officer in Fourth street, Williamsburg, yesterday.

The Lake House at Prospect Park, which has been used by skaters for some years past, is being removed. The house obstructed one of the best views in the park.

Two brick dwellings, adjoining the new Williamsburg Savings Bank, on Broadway, are being torn down, for the reason that they marred the general effect of the latter building.

Corporation Counsel De Witt has given an opinion, in which he states that Controller Schroeder had a right to withdraw his resignation at any time before the confirmation of a successor.

It was rumored yesterday that money was used to influence the vote of the Board of Supervisors in awarding the contract for the convict labor of the Penitentiary. The matter is to be investigated.

Robert Williams, of No. 64 Warren street, was committed to await the result of injuries inflicted on his wife, whom he beat to a state of insensibility. The doctors pronounce her injuries very serious.

The estimates for the maintenance during the next fiscal year of the Tax Collector's Office and the City Treasurer's Department were sent to the Controller yesterday to be placed in the budget for 1875. The Tax Office asks $63,250, and the Treasury Department $9,258.

An action was commenced yesterday by Valentine & Co. against Alderman Richardson, in which $50,000 damages are claimed for injury alleged to have been inflicted on the business of the plaintiffs by the laying of the defendants' railroad-tracks in front of their place of business on Fulton street.

William F. Dassel, one of the liquor dealers who surrendered some time ago to the lady crusaders, was before the Excise Commissioners yesterday, on a charge of violating the Sunday Liquor law, by selling liquor last Sunday. After hearing evidence in the case, the Commissioners reserved their decision.

The sealed proposals which had been received up to 12 o'clock yesterday, at the Controller's Office, for $200,000 worth of the Permanent Water Loan Bonds, falling due in 1904 and 1910, and $200,000 worth of the Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due in 1877, (registered,) were opened at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The aggregate amount of the bids offered was about $1,500,000.

An unfortunate error in yesterday's TIMES represented Judge Gilbert as granting an order appointing a Referee to pass upon the accounts of the Receiver of the "Manhattan Life Insurance Company." It should have read the "Manhattan Fire Insurance Company." The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, so far from being insolvent, has a surplus of nearly $1,600,000.

Mayor Hunter has, in compliance with the request of the temperance ladies, concluded to offer a reward of $300 for the recovery of the boy Fred. Ingraham, who was used by the ladies as a witness against the liquor-dealers. The reward which was authorized by the Board of Aldermen is to be paid only in the event of the boy's disappearance or abduction being caused by violence or coercion, and without the consent of any of his relatives.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Teachers' Institute closed its two weeks' session at Liberty Hall, Hempstead, last evening. The attendance has been good throughout the session, from 100 to 150 teachers being daily present. The closing programme last evening comprised vocal and instrumental music and select readings by Miss Swaze, of Vassar College, closing with a bountiful collation furnished by the citizens of the village.

Since Sunday last extensive forest fires have been raging along the line of the Long Island Railroad, east of Brentwood Station, which have burned over thousands of acres of scrub oaks and pines. Much valuable timber and cord-wood has also been destroyed. Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the pines on the north side of the Long Island Railroad track, near Central Islip. The wind at the time was blowing a gale, and the flames in consequence spread with fearful rapidity. All day the fire, fed by the dry pine-cones and leaves, and wafted by the high wind, raged in uncontrollable fury, and was still burning last evening.

The State Assessors met with the Queens County Board of Supervisors and Town Assessors, at Jamaica, yesterday, to make arrangements for a proper equalization of the assessments. As in Richmond and Suffolk Counties, inquiries were made of the board as to the mode adopted by the County Assessors and the rate of assessment. The State Assessors recommended a uniform rate, and gave warning that if the suggestion was not adopted the rate would be put up; while, if it was adopted, the Assessors would see that the State protected them. The several Town Assessors will meet at Jamaica on the 22d inst., and, if possible, equalize the ratio of assessment throughout the county.

STATEN ISLAND.

John O'Neil had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday at the Vanderbilt Landing. He was sent out in a small boat by the Superintendent of the Ferry to run a line to the ferry dock from an adjoining pier, and was drawn under the wheel of one of the boats as she was leaving the dock. The boat was swamped, and O'Neil came near being struck by the paddles, but saved himself by jumping overboard and swimming ashore.

Yesterday some boatmen picked up the body of an unknown man off the new boarding-station at Clifton. The deceased was dressed in a blue flannel blouse, dark pantaloons, white cotton undershirt, and gaiter shoes with overshoes. He was apparently between thirty-five and forty years old, and the body had evidently been in the water about two months. He was apparently a boatman. Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, held an inquest, and Mr. Oats, undertaker, buried the body in the County-house burying-grounds.

The Association of Liquor-dealers of Richmond County assembled yesterday at Geiser's Hotel, in Stapleton, and agreed upon the form of a remonstrance against being compelled to close their places all day on Sundays. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Police Commissioners to ask of them the privilege of keeping open on Sunday after 12:30 P. M. The committee consists of Mr. Mortimer Denyse, President of the Association; Aldermen Charles Morgan, Benjamin Brown, and Mr. Charles Rendt, all of Edgewater Village.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Freeholders of Bergen County have elected Jacob Terence Director, M. W. Wygams Clerk, and A. D. Campbell Counsel.

Johnson, the peddler, who shot himself in Hoboken a few days ago, was discharged from St. Michael's Hospital yesterday entirely recovered.

The seventh annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Jersey will be held at Orange on Wednesday and Thursday, May 20 and 21.

Mr. Glackson, a well-known resident of Union Hill, disappeared from home a few days ago, and has not been seen or heard of since. It is feared that he has committed suicide, as he said to several of his friends, just before his disappearance, that he was tired of living. About a year ago he tried to poison himself.

John Donohue, a brakeman employed on the Erie Railway, had his hand severely crushed yesterday, while coupling cars at the milk depot in Jersey City.

Wm. Leon was arrested in Newark yesterday, and held to answer a charge of forgery. He is accused of having forged the name of Benjamin Bailey, his employer, to an order for 200 cigars.

A little girl named Flynn, who fell into the canal at Newark yesterday morning, narrowly escaped. A young man named Costello jumped into the water and rescued her in an exhausted condition.

Mr. D. Currier, a resident of Bayonne, was attacked by three highwaymen, near the Ocean Avenue Bridge, at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of all the money and valuables in his possession.

John McCarthy, aged four years, was bitten in the hand by an organ-grinder's monkey, in Factory street, Jersey City, yesterday, and so severely injured that it was found necessary to amputate the hand.

John Kelly was arrested in Orange on suspicion of having robbed a man named McGrath of $400 in gold. McGrath drew the money out of the bank, intending to go to Ireland, and then went on a spree, during which the money was stolen from him.

The jury in the case of the indicted Newark officials, which went out at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, remained out until 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and then being unable to agree upon a verdict, Judge Depue discharged them. It is understood that they stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

The Morris County Board of Freeholders have organized by the election of the following officers: Eliphalet C. Willett, Director; E. C. Lynn, Clerk; W. F. Leport, Attorney; Louis C. Vogt, Collector. It was decided to abolish the office of Keeper of the Work-house, and the Sheriff will be required to perform the duties.

James English, a resident of Jersey City, who was employed in a quarry at Guttenburg, was severely injured yesterday morning by the explosion of a can of powder, into which he had accidentally thrown a burning match after lighting a fuse with it. He was taken to the Jersey City Hospital, and it is supposed that his injuries will prove fatal.

On Wednesday night some one attempted to set fire to Paul Wylde's residence, at the corner of Warren and Hunterdon streets, Newark. A box containing shavings saturated with kerosene was placed close to the door and then ignited, but fortunately the flames were discovered and extinguished before any material damage had been effected.

Yesterday a constable named Wallace, who went to serve a writ of ejectment on Anton Tremp, a resident of Grand avenue, Jersey City, found the man dead. As there was no one resident in the house but Tremp, it could not be ascertained how or when the man died. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Reinhard, who interred it in Potter's Field.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700; market moderately active; prices firm and steady; sales of good to extra Texans at $4 50@$5 25; fair to choice Natives, $5@$5 75; extra, $6; shipments, 2,400. Live Hogs firm and active; receipts, 7,000; prices range from $4 40@$6 15 for inferior to fancy, mostly at $5 25@$5 70 for fair to choice; shipments, 8,000. Sheep weak; receipts, 2,200; market less active and lower at $3 75@$7 75 for poor Shorn to choice Wooled; shipments, 466.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 15.—Exchange quiet. On the United States, 60 days', currency, 106@107 premium. Short Sight, 109@110 premium; 60 days, gold, 130@131; Short Sight, 133@134; on London, 161@162; on Paris, 133@134. Freights—Per box of Sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, 75c@$1; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3; to Falmouth and orders, 42s. 6d.@45s. ℘ ton. Loading on the north coast for the United States, ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 45s.@50s. ℘ ton.

[Advertisement.]

A NERVOUS LADY, while at the Colosseum the other night, during the progress of the storm over London, was so much afraid of having her suit spoiled by the rain that she raised her Umbrella and held it till the storm was safely over. It was one of Miller's Featherweights. MILLER, No. 355 6th av., corner 22d st.; No. 1,125 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

[Advertisement.]

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.—"Where is the Post Office?" inquired a stranger of a Wall street broker. The latter hurriedly replied, "Opposite Knox's hat store, No. 212 Broadway." The information was sufficient, and resulted in the purchase of one of Knox's elegant Summer hats, and a gratified inspection of the Government building.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH! Horrible disease. Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator, the standard remedy for fifteen years established. No. 181 Chatham square. Pint bottles, $1. Sold by druggists here, everywhere.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:42 | Sun sets.......7:11 | Moon rises.8:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:08 | Gov. Island...8:57 | Hell Gate.10:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, May 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Alexandria, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Corinth, (Br.,) Eden, Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Switzerland, (Belg.,) Vander, Hayden, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Carnarvon Castle, (Br.,) ——, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; St. John, Scribner, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Lizzie Fox, (Br.,) Harrell, Penarth Roads, Geo. F. Bulley; Peti Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Chusanos, Antwerp, Slocovich & Co.; Victoria Perez, Lindsey, Rio de Janeiro, Thos. Norton & Co.; Nellie T. Guest, (Br.,) Messenger, Rotterdam, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs British Queen, (Br.,) Swindle, Canning, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Sir Robert McClure, Edwards, Gibraltar, Fabbri & Chauncey; Gipsey Queen, Morgan, South Amboy, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Cigana, (Russ.,) Youst, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans May 7, and S. W. Pass 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, S. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Three Brothers, Cumming, Havre March 27, with mdse to Geo. Howes & Co.

Ship Thomas Bayne, (Br.,) Melson, Bristol March 16, in ballast to order.

Ship Amelia, (Aust.,) Tichietz, St. Vincent 20 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Adamo, (Aust.,) Kovacevich, Cape de Verde Islands 24 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Treci Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Laitz, Dublin 63 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Les Piot, (Norw.,) Brunn, Port Glasgow 50 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Fornjot, (Norw.,) Molbach, London 50 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann; is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Clara Jenkins, Jenkins, Boston.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannel, Aux Cayes 13 ds., with coffee, &c., to order—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Thomas G. Benton, Miller, Virginia.

Schr. Thomas Clyde, (of Philadelphia,) Cain, Tunas Csazaa 15 ds., with sugar to Ygnaza del Valle & Co.

Schr. Vicksburg, (of Bangor,) Snow, Granada 19 ds., with sugar and old metal to Reeve, Osborn & Co.

Schr. Loon, Hobbs, Bristol.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Allen, Bristol.

Schr. S. M. Evans, Tice, Lanesville.

Schr. Ephraim and Anna, Honck, Lanesville.

Schr. Hattie Ellen, ——, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terry, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. L. Wilder, Williams, Norwich.

Schr. Geo. Gillumi, Maheffey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. P. Harris, Benton, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Boston.

Schr. Clyde, Holland, Newport, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Wm. Martin, Harris, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ariel, Kenniston, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Addie Walton, Bunker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Chas. L. Lovering, Chase, Harwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sammy Ford, Allen, Dorchester, N. B., with stone for Newark.

Schr. C. St. John, Parson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Perves, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Binglish, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John C. Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. E. & J. Oakley, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Corson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sinaloa, Robinson, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribbie, Mystic.

Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.

Schr. J. E. Pratt, Pratt, Hartford.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Lane, Lane, Fall River.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. Rockhill, Barker, Bridgeport.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Tillotson, New-Haven.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Pedrick, Providence.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence.

Schr. J. W. Spencer, Courser, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Long, Providence.

Schr. Pierce, Haines, Providence.

Schr. Blast, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Franconia, Adams, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, Providence.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sahwa, Kelly, Pawtucket.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Pawtucket.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Crane, Dighton.

SAILED—Steam-ship Corinth, for Hayti; ship Ventur, for Bristol; brig Jura, for St. Johns, N. F.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E.; raining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Boston; Wm. Lawrence, from Providence; Elizabeth, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; bark Lizzie Merry, from New-York; schrs. Shiloh, from Sagua; Mary D. Haskell, from Bowdoinham, Me.; Hortensia, from Boston; Rosanna Rose, from Bangor; J. C. Rogers, from Gardiner, Me.; Adrianna, from Augusta, Me.

Cld. steamers Martha Stevens, for New-York; William Whilden, for Philadelphia; ship King Philip, for San Francisco; barks Hermes, for Dublin Ireland; Carleton, for St. Jago de Cuba; brigs Tell's Force, for Rochester, England; Robin, for St. Jago de Cuba; schrs. Lena Breed, for Charleston; Helen A. Hoyt, for Hoboken; John K. Shaw, for Hoboken; Lizzie D. Hart, for Boston; Hattie Broker, for Boston; J. H. Stickney, for Wilmington, N. C.

Sld. brigs Echo, for the West Indies; Elvie Allen, for St. Thomas; schr. Maggie D. Marston, for Jamaica.

BOSTON, May 15.—Arr. steamer Panther, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 15.—Arr. bark Mazeppa, from Antwerp, seeking.

GALVESTON, May 15.—Cld. steamer San Jacinto, for Liverpool; bark Texas, for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—Cld. steamer Emily B. Souder, for New-York; barks N. S. Elmenhorst, for Havre; Maria Auger, for Rotterdam; Gusta Helene, for Cronstadt.

The Passes.—Sld. steamers Alice, Yazoo, and Wilmington; ships Genevieve, Strickland, and Nunquam Dormio.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 15.—Sld. steam-ship Memphis, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 15—8 A. M—Arr. schrs. N. W. Godfrey, New-York, for Boston; John Slusman, Weehawken, for do.; Helen P. Holway, Port Johnson, for do.; Fannie Mitchell, do., for Salem; E. L. Fow, Philadelphia, for do.

Sld. United States steamer Hamilton; schrs. Thos. Fisher, Ruth E. Shaw, Susan, Lizzie Young, Yankee Boy, Addie Walton, H. B. Drew, E. H. Furber, Evelyn, W. G. Bartlett, Anna E. Cranmer, James A. Crocker, Sammy Ford, A. J. Rhodes, Westfield, (Br.,) Ariel, Spartel, Rebecca Shepherd, Paul and Thomson, Sallie M. Evans, Ellen Tobin, Hattie Ellen, Charlie Cobb, Fleetwing, Pinta, Twenty-one Friends, Mary H. Westcott, C. Chamberlain, Delmont Locke, M. E. Rockhill, Wm. Martin, Kate Newman, Caroline Young, J. S. Lampley, Mary G. Farr, and Flavilla.

Wind—N. E., moderate; clear.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, May 13.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Rising Star sld. hence for New-York on the 11th inst., and the steam-ship Arizona, of the same line, sld. from Panama, for San Francisco, on the 12th inst.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 15.—Sld. for the United States, Nernen, Oesteraa, Ara, Susan M. Dudman, Argonaut, and E. W. Stetson.

Arr. out from the United States on the 13th inst., Maria D., Jacob, and Everhard Delius.

Arr. out from the United States on the 14th inst., Bjorntraa, Hamburg, Carrie Dingle, Jardine Brothers, and Due Fratelli Caicagno.

Arr. out from the United States on the 15th inst., Colonist, Glen Albyn, Peppepa, A. J. Duffus.

Also arr. out from the United States, Tomaulhaut and Amelia.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Paris sld. hence to-day for New-York.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Lott, from New-York May 6, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 A. M. to-day.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston May 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day.

The White Star steamer Oceanic sld. for New-York at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

HAMBURG, May 15.—The steam-ship Goethe, of the Eagle Line, left here at 4 P. M. yesterday direct for New-York.

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